HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,246—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 7 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
13th "	VICTORIA	6822	EGYPT	7913
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	6291	MOLDAVIA	9505
17th "	VICTORIA	6322	.....	.....
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6895
15th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,878	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregori, to sail on or about the 19th Aug. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th Aug 1904
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 453, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
RIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	27th Aug. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 6th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th Aug. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Aug. at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 9th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	6th Aug.	1904.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	14th Sept.	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	30th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes :—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY
AND
UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs.	a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8	0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 "	"	6	8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 "	"	10	0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 "	"	4	0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 "	"	3	0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 "	"	3	0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 "	"	4	0
PERFECTOS	50 "	"	3	8
SENSITIVAS	50 "	"	3	0
TRABUCOS	100 "	"	9	0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 "	"	7	8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	72 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with ... payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE HENRY DALLAS'
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4TH,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5TH,
FLORODORA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH,
THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.

Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.
Performance to commence 9-15 P.M.

PRICES—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO EX S. S. "TIENTSIN" AND S. S. "BANCA."

NOTICE is hereby given that a quantity of DAMAGED CARGO Ex "TIENTSIN", with Marks more or less obliterated is lying at Powder Bunder, Mazagon, awaiting identification and removal. Unless claimed by NOON on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, the goods will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Company, Fort.

Bombay, 1st August, 1904.

NOTICE.

MR. BEZONJEE N. CAPADIA, having RESIGNED our service owing to ill-health, the POWERS of ATTORNEY issued by us in his favour are hereby CANCELLED.

GREAVES COTTON & CO.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3-30 P.M., for the following objects:—

1.) To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts upto 30th ultimo.

(2) To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. S. M. Moses and Mr. William Greaves who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st July, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at his office, in Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.'s Building, Hornby Road, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of August, 1904, for the ERECTION and CONSTRUCTION of a PROPOSED NEW BUILDING to be built on Plot No. 68, Hornby Road Estate. All information in connection with the drawings, &c., may be obtained on application to the Architect, Charles F. Stevens, Second Floor, King's Building, Hornby Road, on or after TUESDAY, the 2nd August. The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. E. COPPLESTONE,
for R. LAIDLAW.

Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, August 1904.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 29th August, 1904, at 9-30 P. M.

A. H. DEANE,
Hony. Secretary.

25th July, 1904.

APPLICATIONS are invited to FILL FOUR APPOINTMENTS, of Rs. 200—300 in the Clerical Establishment of the Foreign Department of the Government of India. Only Candidates of considerable experience in Government Offices and whose testimonials are of the highest class need apply. Applications addressed to THE REGISTRAR, Foreign Office, Simla, (which should be in Candidate's own handwriting), will be received up to August 15th. Copies of testimonials will not be returned.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 22nd August, 1904, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1905.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar on Tuesday, the 23rd August, 1904, at noon.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 20th July, 1904.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway.
Madras

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2¼ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TOM LIDDIARD'S
NEW COMPANY
OF
AMERICAN ENTERTAINERS.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCES,
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, AUG. 4TH,
AND
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, AUG. 5TH.

Miss Daphne Rowe
Miss Hilda Wilson
Miss Irene Vivian
Miss Bessie Young
A HOST OF TALENT — Miss Lena Young
Mr. W. Banvard
Mr. B. Banvard
Mr. W. Horley
Mr. Cliff Doolan
Mr. Will Harper — WHICH CARRIES
Mr. H. Hofmeyer — ALL BEFORE IT.
Mr. Alfred Foster
Mr. Bert Flatt
Mr. Ward

Boxes to hold five Rs. 20 | Reserved seats Rs. 3
Single seat in box „ 4 | Second seats „ 2
Back seats Re. 1.

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
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INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR..... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 13 Crores.
Annual Income ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
Assurance with 50 per cent.
Guaranteed Bonus.
TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term, Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr. | 5th yr. | 10th yr. | 15th yr. | 20th yr. | 25th yr. | 30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.
10,143 | 10,718 | 11,437 | 12,156 | 12,875 | 13,593 | 14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000,
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay.

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AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
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Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.
Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.
Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.
Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.
ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.
Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
B. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

SECURITIES—
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £83 1-16 = + 1-16
3 do. Rentes ..... £87 3-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £101 1-2 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Rufaced Rupee Paper ..... £66 1-16 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 26 15-16 = + 1-16
2 months hence ..... 26 12-16 = + 1-16
Spot in New York ..... 58 1-2 = + 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·25 = + 1
Berlin ..... 20·48 = + 1-4
New York Demand ..... 4·87 3-4 = + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 7-8 per cent = — 1-8
6 " " " 3 1-8 per cent = unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-4 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 5-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 5-8 per cent = + 3-8
7 day market loans ..... 2 3-8 per cent = — 1-4

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 7-8, J.-A., firm.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 sellers.
WHEAT—
White Delhi 30 A.-S. done
White Karachi 28 1-2 A.-S., sellers } firmer
Red Karachi 28 A.-S., done
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-4 A.-S. sellers }
Brown 32 A.-S., sellers } firmer
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 36 3-4 S.-O. Sellers quiet.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 7-16.
ARRIVALS—
Steamer "Tokio" " Swaledale," " St Dunstan" " Hyperia " " Clydesdale."
Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,200,000.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 6·16 —2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-8 + 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 12,000. Arrivals closed dull.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·68 —6	5·45 —1	5·35 —1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·31 —2	5·28 —2	5·27 —2
Feb.-Mch.		Mch-Apl
5·27 —2		5·28 —2

Receipts at U. S. Ports 1,000
Do. last year 100
Exports to Great Britain 2,000
Do. do Continent ..... nil

In New York—
Spot ..... 10·50 — 20
Futures, month of December ..... 9·61 — 23
Do. do. March ..... 9·66 — 26

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 10 3-8 — 1-4
Futures, month of Sept ..... 9·69 — 25
Do. do. Dec. ..... 9·43 — 26
Tone at close ..... barely steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 2nd August, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,083 bales.
Wheat	33,859 cwts.
Linseed	30,467 "
Rape, Red and Mustard	11,694 "
Gingellyseed	1,732 "
Poppyseed	6,431 "
Groundnuts	21 "
Castorseed	13,688 "
Rice	56,788 "
Myrabolams	187 "
Ootonseed	4,196 "
Mowraseed	24,715 "
Gram	1,414 "
Jowar	4,860 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Gold Coin	27,630
Ex s. s. Arabia from Marseilles.	
Silver Bullion	1,83,210
Ex s. s. Chusan from Adelaide.	

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.

Exchange—Tone quieter.
Bank T.T. ..... 1-4 1-3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1-4d.
Oredit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-4
Marks 3 do do 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 136 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 190
Japan 30 do do 149
Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone. firm
Cash ..... Rs. 99-10
1st Settlement 31st August " 99-5
Money Market,—Tone easy.
BANK RATE,—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do
SEEDS—
Linseed,—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.
Ready 6 3 0
Rapeseed,—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 3 0 to 5 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 11 0 to 5 12 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 12 0 to 5 13 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet
Ready ... ... 6 2 0 to 6 1 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... 24 1-2 to 25
WHEAT,—Tone, steady.
Soft Red Ahmedabad..... Rs. 28 1-2
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 29

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... quiet.
Estimated sales ..... bales 7,000
Imports ..... do 6,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·60 —8	5·38 —8	5·25 —10
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·22 —9	5·20 —8	5·18 —9
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	
5·18 —9	5·20 —8	

COTTON.—Business remains slack at Colaba. In ready cotton prices are unchanged, but in the Sutta market quotations are about Rs. 4 lower, following the quieter advices from the other side.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THE following report is dated 14th July :—Since our last report the course of the market has been of a somewhat erratic nature, and on several occasions, considerable strength was developed in the near positions. This was partly due to manipulation by a local group of operators, who are said to hold considerable quantities of J.-A. contracts. But manipulation is not the main cause of the improvement in near months. The real cause is the inherent strength of these positions. And very likely spinners will unavoidably, and against their own wishes, of course, bring about a further advance themselves. The recent decline having lulled them into a false sense of security, they had concluded many contracts for future delivery, and in a great many instances, without covering themselves with purchases of cotton, or even of futures. Now they have made large contracts of yarns, which they will have to deliver, and, until the new crop comes in, they will be compelled to take at the very least 40,000 bales a week from the small stock here. Owing to this actual state of affairs many well-informed people are of opinion that even an advance to 7d. or even 7 1-2d. would not make spinners run short time again. If prices advance considerably they would, no doubt, like to do so, but the state of their order books will not allow it. "We do not, for a moment, wish to say that we shall see 7d. and over again. Still, there is the possibility of this, and we should certainly say to our friends, as we said before—beware of being short in July to September positions. "As regards the new crop, we continue to receive most flattering advices. Everywhere the weather condition is most favorable, in fact, perfect. Studying closely the cabled meteorological reports rom day to day, we really think that unless some thing very serious happens to the crop, such as protracted drought, a crop of 12,000,000 is more than an idle dream, and that, if that figure is likely, 5 1-4d for winter and spring deliveries is too high. In case of a disaster to the crop, time enough to change tactics, later on. What we consider the most important thing to do during the next two or three weeks, is to try to arrive at a fair idea of what the average price for the next crop should be. Of course, no one can say what the price will be. That depends entirely on circumstances, and certainly on sentiment. We think the price of 5d. is probably about correct for the autumn positions, as during September, October, and November, we look for a tremendous such to purchase early new crop shipments, in order to replenish the exhausted stock of spinners everywhere. For the positions after that, however, if a yield of 12,000,000 is still likely, we think a price of over 5d. too high, as, once the overwhelming demand, which we expect during the early part of the autumn, is satisfied, the distant months will have to bear the weight of the incoming new crop, and the corresponding daily heavy sales of hedges. "Under these circumstances, we should not be at all surprised to see new crop positions decline to 4 1-2d, or even 4d. which would be a decidedly reasonable level. Of course if drought should set in, then our views regarding the new crop must undergo some change, but at present there are no signs of drought.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—August 3, Catherine Agnes, the wife of A. Campbell Assistant Telegraph Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway. Funeral will leave residence at 6-30 a.m. to-day (Thursday,) and arrive at Sewree Cemetery at 7-30 a.m. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BAZONJI—July 26, at Mangalore, the wife of Rustom N Bezonji, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BOALTH—July 29, at Salem, Samuel Boalth, eldest son of W Boalth, late Deputy Collector of Salem, etc, aged 66 years, 1 month and 25 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 38m. Sun sets, 6h, 34m. High water, 3-42 m., 3-46a. Low water, 9-16m., 10-23a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bank of Bombay, annual meeting, 3-30 p.m.
Football, Cooperage.
Novelty Theatre, the Henry Dallas' Company.
Gaiety Theatre, New American Entertainers.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15, this evening.

Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.—A Social Gathering for Praise and Thanksgiving will be held at 8-30 this evening. Members and their friends, including ladies are invited. Music.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—An adjourned meeting of the Improvement Trustees was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding; but the proceedings were conducted "in camera."

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July 1904 was 5,391; the daily average being 174; new admissions 1,228; Parsees 718; Hindoos 3,114; Mahomedans 1,245; Christians 314; 40 children were vaccinated during the month.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Supplementary mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s, Umkuzi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-day.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s.s. Secunder will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Saturday, the 6th instant.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our local correspondent writes :—From December to June 30th of 1904 75,044 cotton bales were turned out in Bhownagar altogether, Dinshaw B, 46,517; City Press, 7,022; Volkart 2,609; Indian Cotton, 7 361; Albert, 4 293; and Mercantile, 7,240.—The weather remains cloudy, but no rain has come down, and the situation is becoming more and more grave. At several points crops which have come up have begun to perish. At Lilia Kotda and Mahoowa, a little rain has fallen. These showers might keep crops for a week or so from withering. Unless general rain descends we may have to face famine. Pasturage is getting parched up.

RASH DRIVING OF A MOTOR-CAR.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walker charged Caitan De Mello, a machinist and a motor-car driver in the employ of Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, solicitor, with rash and negligent driving and thereby causing injury to Yesoo Appa, policeman No. 1893E. The accused was defended by his master. The evidence showed that about 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the policeman was on duty at the junction of Victoria and Parel Roads. He was standing in the middle of the Parel Road, with his face turned towards a tram-car which was passing by the road, when he was knocked down by the motor-car coming from behind and driven by the accused. The policeman was dragged along the road and as he tried to get up one of the wheels passed over him, causing him several injuries. The motor-car was stopped by some townsmen after it had proceeded about thirty paces from the scene of the accident. Mr. Cama said that close by the place where the accident occurred was a stand for hack victorias and as one of the victorias from the stand came along the road, the accused with a view of making room for the victoria to pass took a sharp turn which caused the accident. Whatever might be the result of the case, Mr. Cama said he would give Rs. 15 to the injured policeman as compensation, His Worship in convicting the accused observed that the accused ought to have given the victoria a wider berth and fined him Rs. 30. Out of the fine Rs. 20 were ordered to be given to the policeman as compensation.

SUICIDE OF A PARSI DOCTOR.—At Byculla yesterday morning Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Dr. Cowasji Muncherji Munsookh aged forty-two years. The evidence showed that the deceased was a doctor in the employ of the British India Steam Navigation Company and lived with his sister Cooverbai Ardeshir Wadia in the "Gold Mohur Villa" at Byculla. He lost his second wife about a month and a half ago and since then he had been much depressed, having taken the loss much to heart. He was all right until 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening. About an hour and a half afterwards, his sister called him to supper, but the deceased who was then lying on his bed did not want to be disturbed. After some persuasion he took a little supper and went to bed. Shortly afterwards he was found drowsy and breathing heavily with an empty bottle labelled "tincture of opium" lying on a table near the bed. Dr. Bisni was sent for, who on arrival examined the deceased and pronounced it to be a case of opium poisoning. Under the advice of Dr. Bisni, the deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at midnight. In a letter written by the deceased and found in his desk, he stated that life had proved burdensome to him and that self-destruction was the only means by which he could relieve himself of the worries and troubles of this world.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

RESULT OF FURIOUS DRIVING.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, relative to the death of Ibrahim Ismail, a hack victoria driver, aged forty-five. Sub-Inspector Wilkinson in his evidence stated that while he was on duty an Hornby Road on Tuesday afternoon, he noticed two victorias, one of which was being driven by the deceased, racing down the road going towards the Crawford Market. He shouted out to them to stop, but they did not do so and continued their rapid career. He also called out to the sepoy posted at the Bori Bunder lamp-post to stop them, but he was unable to do so and the carriages ran past him. The witness chased them and while about midway between Bori Bunder and Crawford Market he heard a crash and on going to the spot saw that the victoria driven by the deceased had run into a vehicle coming from the opposite direction and that both the carriages had overturned. The deceased who was lying under his carriages, on being extricated, was found to be unconscious. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died in the evening. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to concussion of the brain. The deceased who was driving furiously and on the wrong side of the road was responsible for the accident. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from the injuries received by his gharry falling over in consequence of his rash driving.

FACTORIES IN THE PUNJAB.

HAVING regard to the fact that manufacturing industries in this agricultural province are yet in their infancy, the working of the various establishments where steam power is employed during the year 1903 may, observes the "Civil and Military Gazette," be regarded, from the point of view of the Factories Act, as fairly satisfactory. The number of these steam-using factories has risen from 166 to 188, yet the total number of accidents during the year was only 150 of which 124 are described as "minor," 23 as "serious" and nine as "fatal." For offences committed under the Factories Act but two convictions occurred in the whole twelve months. Considering that the aggregate number of operatives in daily employ in steam-using factories in the Punjab amounts to 23,128, these statistics could not easily be bettered under existing conditions. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure that the weekly holiday rule is observed throughout the province except in a factory at Muzaffargarh and in one factory in the Lahore district, the manager of which is being prosecuted. The sanitary condition of the factories is described as generally good but Sir Charles Rivaz regrets to notice that District Magistrates have failed to furnish information to show that sufficient space is provided for each person employed in the factories within their respective districts. However the health of the operatives is reported to have been very good in all the factories and this in a year when the general health of the Province was appallingly bad. Of the general condition of the operatives it is remarked that they seem contented and in most cases the wages paid are higher than those paid to ordinary labourers.

PARSEES AND PROSELYTISM.

ANOTHER meeting of the committee appointed by the Parsee community to consider the question of proselytism into their faith, was held on Tuesday evening in the hall of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, Dr. K. E. Dandachanjee presiding.

Khan Bahadur Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, who had partly addressed the meeting on the last occasion against the proposal to admit non-Zoroastrians into their faith, rose to continue his remarks, when Mr. Framroz Joshi said he wished to direct the attention of the meeting to an important matter. Another member raised a point of order as to whether Mr. Joshi could be allowed to intervene. But the latter said he wished to know if the meeting wanted to prolong the discussion still further.

The chairman ruled Mr. Joshi out of order, telling him to wait until Mr. Patel had finished his remarks.

Mr. Bomonjee Patel, continuing, said there was no evidence of Hindus being converted to Zoroastrianism in ancient times, and the statement that Meherjiranee, a Parsee priest, invested the Emperor Akbar with the sacred shirt and "kustee" was a myth. The statement of Dr. Katrak that Zoroastrian women had been captured in a certain battle was a pure fiction. A question had been raised as to whether the Persian refugees to Hindustan were accompanied by their wives and children. Mr. Patel cited an authority to show that that was an absolute fact. Considering everything, Mr. Patel said he was strongly against an admixture of Parsees with other races. He proposed that as the original proposition and amendment had been adequately discussed, the meeting should proceed to vote upon them.

Dr. Cama said Mr. Patel could not interpose his proposition at this stage, as the chairman had already ruled to that effect. Another member described it as a "closure" to gag the mouths of those who were against Mr. Lord's original proposition. Another member threatened to leave the meeting if Mr. Patel's proposition was put to the vote.

The chairman decided that Mr. Patel's proposition was in order. Those who were opposed to it could certainly reject it by their votes.

On a division Mr. Patel's proposition was lost.

Mr. Joshi proposed that further discussion on the question should be stopped.

The chairman decided that the business of the meeting should proceed before Mr. Joshi could bring forward his proposition.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Mistree then addressed the meeting. He said it was unfortunate that the report of the sub-committee was not formally placed by any member of it before the committee; and it was also an unfortunate circumstance that the members of the latter did not take up the subject with an open mind. The meeting could not come to any resolution one way or the other which would prove acceptable to the community as a whole; there was certain to be a want of unanimity, which would mar the harmony of the community. The resolution could not be made the subject of an enactment. Any Parsee priest or Dustoor could perform the necessary ceremonies and admit a non-Zoroastrian into their faith, saying it was according to the behest of their religion; and nobody could prevent him from doing so. It would be unwise to wound the susceptibilities of the educated class among them. Mr. Jeejeebhoy, after addressing the meeting at further length, proposed that, on looking at the question from several points of view, and it being unlikely that a satisfactory solution of the question could be arrived at, the meeting was of opinion that the question should be abandoned.

Mr. Framroz Joshi seconded the proposition, remarking that the time had come when further discussion on the question should cease.

Several members were opposed to the proposition being put to the meeting. They wanted to speak upon it; and the majority of the meeting were in favour of allowing them to speak. A discussion ensued.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Mistree's proposition, on being put to vote, was lost by 28 against 11 votes.

Mr. R. P. Karkaria, who was ill and unable to stand for a long time, handed in his speech, and the Secretary read it to the meeting. Mr. Karkaria said that conversion into their religion had been allowable since very ancient times. Considering the prejudices of the orthodox party, he would suggest the adoption of a middle course—convert all who wish to be converted, but looking to the present feeling of the community, warn them, at the same time of certain social disabilities.

The meeting adjourned at this stage.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afteroon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, presiding. There were also present: Mr. Sasseon J. David, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. M. Kennedy, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Dinshaw Master, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

SHORT SUPPLY OF WATER.

The Committee considered a letter to the president from Mr. Thomas Hill 1st Grade Pilot, requesting to be informed as to what precautions were taken for the safety of the water pipes during the digging of the trench on Frere Road for laying electric cables and stating that he saw no supervision on the work and that since 17th May he had had no water in his bath-room on the third floor of the Frere Hotel. Mr. Hill further stated as follows: Prudently a European should have been deputed to have absolute control over this most urgent business. In conclusion I may ask: How would you feel without your bath for two or three days?

The Commissioner in his remarks on the above letter stated that the short supply of water complained of was due to the burst on the 48" Tansa Main and had no connection with the underground cables referred to. The Executive Engineer reported that orders were issued to the staff with a view to any damage to the pipes or drains during the cable laying operations being promptly attended to. As regarded the particular stoneware pipes referred to in the letter, they were replaced at the expense of the Calender Cable and Construction Company.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recomendation of the Committee that Mr. Hill be informed in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

The Committee after transacting some other business adjourned.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY LTD.

THE twenty second ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at the registered office of the Company, Macmillan Building, Hornby Road, yesterday afternoon, Mr. D. H. Glade presiding.

The directors in their report to the shareholders stated :—The cotton crop in the Berar this season was considerably smaller than in the previous year, 73,193 bales were pressed in Khangaum by eight presses against 64,501 bales last year. The Company pressed 3,184 bales showing a net profit of Rs. 1,754-12-2 considering the smallness of the profit directors have resolved to refrain from declaring any dividend but have decided to transfer Rs. 1,000 to depreciation of machinery account and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 754-12-2 to next year's account. The presses and Machinery are in good working order. The press building, machinery and accessories are insured for Rs. 35,000. The following directors Mr. D. H. Glade and Dr. Jijibhoy Pestonji Nicholson retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. The Gharlhados will have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix this remuneration.

The report as well as the audited accounts for the year ended 30th June 1904 were received and adopted, and resolutions in conformity with the recomendations of the directors in the report were passed. Vote of thanks to the Secretaries and Managers as well as to the Chairman were carried and the proceedings terminated.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause
A Upper, Mandle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and, Esplanade	0	2	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	3	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	1	1	17
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	0	0	8
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Naupada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Naupada	1	1	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	9	9	100
Total plague deaths to date ...	276,448	223,475	
Same date last year	14	12	86

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

Wednesday.—The barometer has been steady or has fallen slightly in north and east Bengal, Assam and the interior of Burma and has risen elsewhere. The rise has been slight to brisk in the east of the Peninsula and Upper India. The low pressure area in north-west India is to-day in Upper Sind. Easterly winds continue in upper India. Baluchistan is the only region where skies are clear this morning. Rain has been more general. Light to moderate rain has fallen in west Himalayas, the Submontane districts of the Punjab, east of the United Provinces, Bihar, north Bengal, the West Coast; showers in the remainder of north-east India, Burma, Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and south India. Purnea reports 4 inches. Chakrata 3, Jalpaiguri, Sibsagar, Allahabad, Simla and Calicut 2; Rangoon Toungoo, Benares, Rawalpindi, Murree, Bombay, Udaipur, Nellore 1 1-2; Lashio Saugor Island. Ludhiana, Ranikhet, Delhi, Amraoti, Nagpur, Neemuch, Jubbulpore, and Pendra 1; Akola, Barcilly, Unballa, half an inch. Light to moderate rain is probable in the next 24 hours in the Burma Coast, north-east India, West Himalayas, West Coast; showers in the United and Central Provinces, Punjab, Northwest Frontier Provinces; and showers are possible in Central India, Rajputana and Mysore.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Esplanade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba In. Cts.	
Previously registered	30	67	33	29	33	35	25	74
Wednesday 3rd August	0	72	0	58	0	82	1	29
Total	31	39	33	87	34	17	27	03
Total fall to 3rd August, '03	54	33	52	48	52	40	55	03
Total fall to 3rd August '02	22	48	26	92	25	90	24	76

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. 2nd to 6 a.m. 3rd August.....	0	20

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise having been brisk at Lahore, Raipur, Karwar, Hyderabad Deccan, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras. The barometer varies but slightly from normal in all districts except in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana and the greater part of the Central Provinces, where the excess is rather considerable.

Winds are north-easterly to south-eartерly in the Punjab and at Jaipur and Bijapur and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh over the Deccan.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 7° in excess at Surat, Ahmednagar, Malegaon and Deesa and 5° to 7° in defect at Coimbatore, Calicut, Neemuch, Agra and Lahore. The maximum varied from 109° at Jacobabad to 75° at Calicut and the minimum from 80° at Jacobabad to 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain has fallen at 32 stations in different districts except Sind, out of which only 13 report under a quarter of an inch. The important falls are 2·23" at Allahabad, about 2 inches at Calicut, 1·55" at Bombay and about an inch and a quarter at Ratnagiri, Nagpur and Cawnpore and nearly an inch at Delhi, Jubbulpore and Neemuch.

Weather.—The monsoon continues rather weak but weather is still favourable for rain over the greater part of the country except Sind and Gujarat.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 4.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FATCHELOR.

1357—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jasjivan Naranji vs Nagindas Jamnadas and another—Bhaishanker K and G

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

2337—Nanu H and Co—Yacoobbai Mahomed Sajun vs Mooabhai Mahomed Sajun and others—Tyabjee D and Co and Nanu H and Co

1161—Thakurdas and Co—Ayshabai binte Cassumbhoy and another vs the Municipal Commissioner and others—Crauford B and Co and Sorabji and J

1294—Bhaishanker K and G Jaskoretai widow vs Jechand Kapurchand and another—Mulla and M

1296—Bhaishanker K and G—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Premjil Laramsey and others—Nanu and H

1297—Payne and Co—Hajee Hasham Oosman and another vs Noor Mahomed Hoosain and others—Malvi H and M

1300—M B Chothia—Keshavlal Sakhidas Sanghani vs Chhaganlal Vishalchand—Matubhai J and M

1301—Tyabjee D and Co—Jivraj Singjee vs The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society—Craigie L and O

1290—Mulla and M—Cassum Sidick vs Essack Moosa—Thakurdas and Co

1295—In person—Sarajmal Chunilal vs Maneckchand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W

1302—Crawford B a Co—W L Harvey and others Hajee Jan Mahomed Moosa and others—Craigie L and O

1363—In person—Rowjee Khimjee Thaker vs Schroder Smith and Co

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For dismissal.

388-04—Wadia G and Co—Dwarkadas Ramcoover vs J J Lam—Daphtary and F.

For consent decree.

410-03—Crawford B and Co—Pranjiwandas Lukhmidas vs Syed Nur Hasan Khan—Thakurdas and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

68-01—Bicknell M and R—Shivrutton Pragdas and others vs Sadacoover widow and another—Partheard.

76-01—Bicknell M and R—Shivrutton Pragdas and others vs Sadacoover widow and another—Partheard.

375-02—Wadia G and Co—Lukhmi widow vs Veni and others Muljee D and K.

239-01—F P Pavri—Fatmabai vs Ibrahim Cassim and others—Heralal D

639-03—Festonjee R and K—Cowasjee Bapujee Ghandi vs Framjee Pereshs Ghandi—Smetham B and N

167-02—Captain and V—Zoolekhabai widow and another vs Syed Zynulabidin &c—Chitnis M and M

63-253-03—Payne and Co—Jutta al Ramanund and another vs Gangajal Ockudas—Captain and B—(for postponment)

577-02—Malvi H and M—Bijrath Gowaldas and others vs Hiralal Sadaram and others—Bicknell M and M

76-02—Malvi J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Abba and Co

77-03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Vannid

494-02—Mag J and G—Gokuldas Dharamsey and others vs Khoo Oomersey—Bhaishanker K and G

62-42—Kanga and F—Dayal Mooljee Cullian vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

129-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs Jugmohandas Vundravan as Bhaisct—Payne and Co—P re heard

557-02—Peyne and Co—Krishnarao Bapuji Hajib vs Hemchard Maneckchand and others—Edgelow G and W—

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

199-01—Bicknell M and R—Gangaram Saiboo and another vs Vaman Vithal and another—Adeser H D and Co

198-01—In person—Janikbai widow vs Shumbhoo Pandhoo and others—Balkrishna V N and K

454-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Lookmanjee Mahomedalli Gangruwalla—Bicknell M and M M B Chothia

175-02—Matubhoy J and M—Chunilal Tribhowan and others vs Ujamlal widow and other—Smetham B and N and Edgelow G and W

Testamentary Suits

7-04—D D Romer—Ladhabai widow vs Ratansey Karamsey and others—Payne and Co,

8-04—R F Mehta—Mulla Esoofally Adamjee vs Amboobai widow—Ardeshir H D and Co.

9-01—K B—Mehta Bomonjee Rustomjee Mullaferoze vs Bachoobai Jehangir Tukhai and others—Nanu H O G.

11-01—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Keserbai widow and others vs Dwarkadas Jekisondas and others—Motilal and Co,

13-01—In person—Hariba Krishnaji and others vs Ladi wife of Hariba Gunoo—R F Mehta

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

405-04—Unwalla and R—Gomabai vs Shivjee Ruttoney—Jehangir and G.

Long Causes.

554-03—Little and Co—Soolamon Somji and others vs Rahimtoola Somji and others—Unvalla and P and Captain and V and Crawford B and Co

473-03—Payne and Co—Chanibai widow and others vs Scoleman Allibhoy—Thakurdas and Co

235-30—Bicknell M and R—Premchand Vadilal and others vs G

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1904.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT AND EAST AFRICA.

THE correspondence relating to the resignation of Sir Charles Eliot of the office of Commissioner of the East African Protectorate is instructive. The "Times" regards it as a lamentable illustration of the extent to which injured vanity may prevent the judgment and good feeling of a man in whom brilliant abilities and exceptional attainments are united with a considerable and varied experience in the service of the State. It describes his despatches as of a kind which no responsible head of any private business, to say nothing of the responsible head of a great public department, however generous and indulgent he might be, could possibly tolerate from a subordinate without grievous detriment to the interests in his charge. They betray a total misconception, continues our contemporary, which supports the action of Lord Lansdowne throughout, of the relations between the writer and his official superior, and what is yet more to be regretted a momentary forgetfulness of what is due from the writer to himself. That may be, but the correspondence serves also to illustrate the failure of British Ministers to support the men on the spot and their utter disregard of the loss of prestige such men must suffer as the result of their superiors' failure to back them up in the discharge of their duties. The man on the spot is the man who is best acquainted with local requirements, and if Government has not confidence in the discretion of that man, it ought never to have placed him in a responsible position. Sir Charles Eliot knew best what was wanted in East Africa, and it is easy to understand the indignation he manifested, when the whole of his labours were upset with the stroke of a pen. His policy ought not to have been interfered with during his tenure of office. If Government considered him wrong, he should have been recalled and not humiliated by being instructed to reverse his policy. Pretty much the same feeling as actuated Sir Charles was manifested on Monday by Lord Curzon, when at the United Club luncheon, he intimated that they did not require Parliamentary interference in governing India. What can the Foreign Office know of the requirements of a distant protectorate any more than Parliament knows of India? Had Sir Charles Eliot been under the Colonial office, or under the Government of India, his administration, instead of being condemned, would have been applauded.

It was a splendid example Mr. Chamberlain set his colleagues, when he undertook his tour to the South African colonies. He was able to appreciate Lord Milner's administration all the better, and if Lord Lansdowne had visited British East Africa, he would doubtless have found that Sir Charles Eliot knew precisely what he was about, what was wanted and which was the way to set about supplying it. Of course a syndicate, such as that into whose hands the Foreign Office played, is a powerful organisation, but it ought not to have been allowed to swallow up the interests of the smaller settlers or of the natives. We should have thought that a Minister who had once been Governor-General of India would have recognised the fact and have strengthened the hands of his Commissioner in the discharge of very onerous duties. Sir Charles Eliot fearlessly tells us that Lord Lansdowne ordered him to refuse grants of land to certain private persons, while giving a monopoly of land on unduly advantageous terms to the East African Syndicate. Sir Charles refused to execute these instructions, considering them unjust and impolitic. We admire his courage and his sense of what was right and proper that he tendered his resignation rather than descend to what he considered an act of injustice. In colonising new territory the most unwise course possible is to grant concessions to syndicates. American experience should have taught that. But no, the British Foreign Office would grant leases to syndicates who will prospect and prospect, and then possibly quit the country as profitless, whilst granting leases to private individuals might have developed agricultural prosperity which would have proved increasingly lucrative year by year. The Commissioner could have let out the land in farms of the area of ten thousand acres each to eligible settlers. He condemned the grant to the Syndicate, as he considered the terms too easy and the area too large. And no one who has read the correspondence can deny that Sir Charles was right. It is a matter for regret that the correspondence does not disclose the identity of the individuals who compose this exceedingly favoured Syndicate, a corporation whose interests the Foreign Secretary so carefully guarded that he would not have them compelled to start ten farms a year as the Commissioner urged, but thought five farms within seven years as much as was reasonable.

At the Foreign Minister's rate of progress, the Protectorate might perhaps have twenty farms by the dawn of the millennium. What constitutes a distinctly unpleasant phase of the dispute between the Commissioner and the Foreign Office is that Lord Landowne called in two of Sir Charles's subordinates, who were on leave, to discuss the matter with them. Naturally they said the Foreign Secretary was right. They would have been more than human if they had done otherwise. Was not the Foreign Minister their "ma-bap", had they not eaten his salt and was not all their future dependent on his good graces? As Sir Charles complains, a decision was taken, which was known to be inconsistent with his views and without consulting him. Surely no high officer was ever treated with scanter courtesy. A line was drawn on an antiquated map indicating the limits to be reserved in making land grants and Sir Charles was given to understand that this line should be preferred to any other boundaries which he, and other officers on the spot and in touch with daily varying local circumstances, might propose. Sir Charles was over-ruled by his own officers and, as he observed in protest: "I affirm with some confidence that there is not a Head of a Mission in the Diplomatic Service who would not send in his resignation when so treated, and I affirm with even greater confidence that, if any one would tolerate such treatment without resigning, he is unworthy to hold his Majesty's commission." This is certainly outspoken, but we cannot regard it as uncalled for. Ministers, who have served in tropical countries, ought to take account of the effect of climate upon temper and of temper upon diplomatic diction, but in the treatment of Sir Charles Eliot, the light thrown upon the methods of the Foreign Office under Lord Lansdowne seems to reflect those of the War Office when his lordship presided there and which cannot be said to have made for success. Whether that be so or not, we cannot but regard Sir Charles Eliot as a martyr to his conscience and as another sacrifice upon the altar of duty. The course he adopted in corresponding with Lord Lansdowne may have been insubordinate, but he had right on his side and was subjected to very great provocation.

A LIVELY COMPANY. Among the many exhibits at the St. Louis World's Fair, considerable attention has been directed to the St. Louis Coffin Co's. artistic show. It is hardly what would strike the visitor to an Exhibition as the most interesting, though it might well be the most suggestive of the objects on view. Undertakers being interested in the mortality of the human race, would naturally crowd round this centre and criticise or approve of the elegance, style, and possibly the fit of the exhibits, and they did. Moreover they pronounced the display on the opening day to be "a marvel of magnificence and beauty." The exposition of coffins, we are told by a writer in "Dun's Review" represented fifty thousand dollars, that is, at wholesale prices; the trade presumably assuming the privilege of retail accretions, for not many private individuls would care to invest in a consignment of coffins at the lower figures, though we have heard of an American indulging in a burial lot in each of two cemeteries in New York to meet the probable variations in tomb-fancies of the members of his family. The Coffin Company, it is observed, showed considerable acumen in the location of their grim display, selecting the main passage-way by which the great multitude of visitors must enter. It was thoughtful to so contribute to a mitigation of the somewhat boisterous spirits that often distinguish holiday-makers when spending a happy day at an Exhibition, and the Coffin Company's most sanguine expectations as to the number of inspectors of its wares were far surpassed. As many as 200 persons were at one time examining the beauty of the "Caskets," which is the correct and reassuring name of the inevitable final reality. Millions of people must, if this proportion be kept up, take advantage of the opportunity to select for themselves or their friends appropriate resting-places, during the seven months that the Fair will last. The St. Louis Coffin Company are congratulated on taking the initiative in educating the taste of the public in regard to "high-grade funeral supplies." That such a proceeding should increase the profits of undertakers as well as "Casket" makers, no one will object as long as it does not excite a desire on the part of the public to hasten their occupation of the handsome "Caskets" prepared for them. The legend inscribed in the trade mark surmounting the pagoda is painfully truthful in its allusion. "The World is our field," and this, blazoned small and large, faces visitors in every direction. It is possible to choose a casket here, which would cost the victim three thousand dollars, but then it is "one of the most magnificent solid mahogany handcarved caskets which has ever been produced in this or any other country" fit undoubtedly for a millionaire. The section called the Transportation Building, has allied displays such as hearses, undertakers' wagons and funeral cars. Special arrangements were callously made for forwarding letters and telegrams to undertakers, the St. Louis Coffin Company being cheerfully willing to send the mails of those visiting the Fair, to the grounds for distribution. There is a certain ambiguity, in another offer they make to find ample accommodation for all gloomy purveyors of funeral rites who desire to find rooms or lodging-places in the city. The Company is probably not more enterprising than other go-ahead American Trusts, but the inclusion of their pagoda dedicated to the latest fashion in Coffins is certainly an innovation in the St. Louis World's Fair.

THE MARTINIERE INSTITUTIONS. The annual report of the Lucknow Martiniere Institutions, which are among the most flourishing scholastic institutions in the country, teems with information of a very interesting description on the progress made during the year ending March 31st last. One of the chief features in the report is the speech that Mr. H. Risley, the Trustee of the Martiniere College, made at the annual prize distribution. In the course of his address, which was a scholarly one, Mr. Risley remarked that his impression of La Martiniere was that it possessed all the air of an English public school. There were the same flavour of antiquity, the same spaciousness of surroundings, and the same quaintness of architecture. Most of all, there was the sense of stability; it was an institution made to last. Mr. Risley then spoke of the history and development of the public school system, commencing with that of Winchester College, the model to succeeding institutions. He concluded with a reference to the steps being taken to improve Anglo-Indian education, and said that the community might well adapt the Winchester motto, "Manners makyth man," in their dealings with their Indian fellow-subjects; and the College motto "Labore et constantia," in their own life and work. The institutions were able to point to a most successful year, both as regards the ordinary school curriculum and the various public examinations, for which the College sent up candidates. The Roorkee Engineer Entrance results of July 1903 show that out of 17 European candidates eleven were from the Martiniere, while this year the College has been able to claim seven out of ten candidates. In the Roorkee Upper Subordinate Examination, the Martiniere had six out of the 13 successful candidates in 1903, while this year in the same examination the College had five out of the nine candidates admitted. In the High School Examination the Martiniere passed 24 boys in 1903, the highest number passed by any school. It was of the High School Examination, that the Official Registrar spoke some years ago in the following terms:—"It is now a genuine test of the abilities and acquirements of the candidates; and the classified list is a valuable means of finding out the relative efficiency of the competing schools." Under its present system, the Martiniere endeavours to give the best general education practicable up to the age of 18 years, and to arrange that, after this general education, a considerable number of boys shall receive some technical training in institutions specially adapted to give that training in a better form than it can be supplied in any ordinary school.

MR. DOBBS and Major Wanliss, who have been the guests of the Amir at Kabul for some weeks, are now expected to reach Peshawar about the 12th instant. They are making the journey by easy stages.

IT has been decided that no parcels exceeding eleven pounds in weight will be accepted for transmission by post to or from the Tibet Mission escort, and that no postal articles will be transmitted under the Value-Payable system from post offices in India to post offices with the escort.

THE record of the foreign trade of India for the three months April to June shows substantial growth even compared with the figures of last year, imports being over 1 3/4 crores and exports over 1 1/2 crores larger. In the imports, metals (with a growth of 65 lakhs), sugar (42 lakhs), machinery and mill-work (30 1/2 lakhs), and cotton piece-goods (37 3/4 lakhs), showed the principal increases, while under mineral oils the decline amounted to 31 3/4 lakhs. On the export side of the account there is a decrease of no less than 95 1/2 lakhs under the head of oilseeds and nearly 40 lakhs under cotton yarn. But the exports of wheat showed an increase of over 1 1/2 crores in value, rice was better by 20 lakhs, opium by 43 lakhs, hides and skins by 32 1/2 lakhs, and jute by 18 lacks. The imports of treasure were nearly 3 1/2 crores greater than last year and the exports some 17 lakhs less.

THE Russian Consul at Chefoo has had erected in the Consulate Garden, says a Wei-hai-wei correspondent, a gorgeous three storied flagstaff, fully 150 feet high. He has also imported a dynamo and electric plant for lighting the Consulate. Scoffers say that it is for a Marconi station, and I fancy they are right.

NEW Caledonia is the most leprosy-stricken region in all the French Colonial possessions, for Europeans as well as for natives. In 1888, there was only one European case, in 1891 there were four, in 1894, 37, and at present there are 61. The French Colonial Administration is said to show a strange apathy in face of the position revealed by these figures.

MR. JOSEPH LEITER, Lady Curzon's brother, has decided to build a stockade, topped with electric wires, which will defy trespassers round the town of Zeigler. Eighteen months ago the site of the town was virgin forest. To-day there is a town of 300 houses, with a population of 1,000. The miners are now on strike, and Mr Leiter has ordered every man belonging to the union outside the town limits.

IT is not so many years ago that putting aside coloured glasses, there where not more than four or five kinds of white glass on the market. Now, thanks largely to State-aided research at Jena the great glass-making industry which the Prussian Government has encouraged there lists some 70 or 80 different kinds. The most expensive of these are used for the manufacture of telescope, microscope, and photographic denses; and for these purposes, says "Photography," a single piece four inches square may cost as much as £3.

DR. HIPPOLYTE BARADUC, of Paris, has devised a method by which he claims to be able to photograph the emotions. Different emotions invariably make different photographs. Some of these photographs resemble the milky way. White spots appear in star-like clusters, or in some instances shaped like a comet. Other feelings, love, for instance, make a series of indistinct blurs upon the plate. A few are represented as an explosion of fireworks or as a mass of twisted tubes of light, the latter generally double.

THE question of organising a coast defence system for Indo-China has led to a step which is creating much amusement in Paris. The subject includes the establishment of submarine and torpedo-boat stations, and the strength at which these should be maintained. In order to elucidate these weighty matters, M. Pellaton has appointed a roving Commission of one member of the Chamber of Deputies, and one junior sub-Lieutenant of the Ministry of Marine. Even advanced Republican journals are pointing out that there are already in the Far East a Vice-Admiral, a Rear-Admiral, besides Captains and Lieutenants; there is a Captain-Commanding at Saigon, with others under him, and there is besides a General Defence Council of Indo-China, composed of efficient officers. What, it is asked, can be the special mission of the Deputy and the boy.

THE institution of the Legion of Honour dates from 1802. It was established by the great Napoleon before the inauguration of the Empire and when he was still First Consul of a nominal Republic. Its original institution aimed at making it far more than an honorary decoration, and it still conveys certain privileges to it sholders—there is, for instance, a school where the daughters of the members of the Legion are educated at the expense of the State. When it was first proposed the idea of such an order was strongly denounced by the French Republicans, and unquestionably it struck at the idea of equality which the Revolution had symbolised by the abolition of all titles and decorations. Nevertheless, the First Consul succeeded in giving a kind of democratic air to the order by forcing its members to swear to maintain the principle of liberty, fraternity, and equality. Certainly in spite of some questionable episodes in connection with its history in modern times, the Legion has been encircled with a poetry and romance that no other order can claim. Even a Republican poet like Byron greeted the decoration as the "Star of the Brave," and it is well known that it was accepted by Goethe and sent by Napoleon III, to George Stephenson, the engineer. Women, too, have occasionally received this decoration. Before the Great Revolution the French knightly orders were very similar to the English ones. The most aristocratic order was the Order of the Holy Ghost which corresponded to our Order of the Garter. The Order of St. Louis, which was mainly a military decoration, had a standing similar to our Order of the Bath. There were also a few subordinate orders, St. Michael and Our Lady of Mount Carmel being the most important. At the Restoration in 1814 all these old orders were restored and given precedence over the Legion of Honour, but after the Revolution of 1830 they all sank into oblivion, though it was only a few years ago that the last knight of the Order of the Holy Ghost died.

CANONICAL HUMOUR.

ANECDOTES BY CANON TETLEY.

WHY should Bristol Cathedral be so fertile in humorists? Is there any unsuspected quality in the air of the Clifton Downs and the trickling Avon that stimulates the ecclesiastical mind to hilarity? Or is it that, reversing the principle of the fat oxen, a witty Dean makes witty canons? At all events, the facts are not in dispute. There is no other cathedral in the country that can produce so entertaining a trio as Dean Pigou, the late Canon Ainger, and Canon Tetley. Possibly Canon Tetley may resent the description: certainly his attitude of detachment in this genial volume is admirably maintained. At the same time the man who gives to the world a volume of humorous reminiscences cannot himself escape the imputation of being a votary of the comic spirit. There is, more over, a good deal of internal evidence that, in his study of the philosophy of life, Canon Tetley had sat at the feet of his friend and colleague, Cannon Ainger.

"Old Times and New" writes a reviewer in the "St. James' Budget" is a very pleasant budget of anecdotes, and—for a work of clerical origin—commendably free from "chestnuts." The title is chosen with intention, for while the "new" times are those of the author's own career, the "old" go as far back as the later eighteenth century and include many interesting incidents of family history, including some ghost stories which will interest the Psychical Research Society. Among the family reminiscences may be mentioned the case of a Mr. Lukin, who married a cousin of the Canon's as his third wife. Curiously enough, she was also his first love; and "it was said that he made her an offer on each previous occasion before contracting an alliance." Per contra, the Canon tells us the pathetic story of a lady who was "jilted" by a Carew of Somerset. She died unmarried, and left instructions that a life-size effigy of her was to be erected at the north chancel door of the parish church, so that the faithless swain would be perpetually reproached by her mute remonstrance. It does not seem to have occurred to the lady that he might dodge the curse by staying away from church—a practice, by the way, which a lady of the Canon's acquaintance deplored as "showing great disrespect to the clergy"!

ELECTION STORIES.

Canon Tetley has some excellent election stories. Here is one of the late Mr. Justice Denman, who, in 1865, stood for Tiverton:—

He was advertised to address the electors on a certain Monday morning. In order to fulfil his engagement it was necessary for him to leave Paddington by the 9.15 express, a train familiar enough to West-country folks in the first days of through travelling. He had taken the precaution of ordering a cab over night, and was quietly eating an early breakfast, when attention was called to two or three men who seemed to be hanging about in the neighbourhood of his house. He thought little however, of the matter, but presently sent his servant to put his luggage on the cab which was due to arrive. The cab approached the door, but before the portmanteau could be located, one of the mysterious strangers jumped in, and was driven rapidly away.

And when this happened a second time, it became evident that something very definite was intended. So Mr. Denman consulted his watch, and directing his luggage to be sent after him, he buttoned his coat, and calling to his aid all his old Cambridge training, took a bee-line for Paddington from Lower Eaton Place. It was a curious fact that by unprecedented ill fortune he met not one empty cab, till too near the terminus to be of any service to him. He dashed through the booking office on to the platform, seized the handle of a carriage door as the train was actually starting, and flung himself into a compartment. On arriving at Tiverton he found his committee in a state of extreme anxiety, which gave place to astonishment and relief on his appearance, for the walls of the town were covered with placards warning the Liberal electors that their candidate would not keep his engagement to address them!

He deserved to win, instead of losing the seat by three votes. But elections were altogether run on different lines then. Cannon Tetley became acquainted at Oxford with one Washbourne West, who made a speciality of collecting votes:—

This Mr. West had, I believe, more voting qualifications than any man in England, and was once honoured by a special mention from Mr. Bright in a great speech on the franchise. West never, I think, neglected an opportunity of acquiring a small property which carried with it the freeholder's suffrage. And I well remember how he unfolded to me the system on which he acted during an election. He mapped out his different constituencies, and then arranged his train journeys accordingly, so as not to lose even one of his prized opportunities, so far as it was possible to utilise them. He was, in fact, an adept of the first order in this particular line, and must have been highly prized by his own political party.

Many famous names figure in Cannon Tetley's pages—Sydney Smith, who controverted a scientific opinion as to the relatively large size of the eye of the housefly by quoting "the beautiful lines in an English poet:—

Who saw him die?
'I,' said the fly,
'With my little eye'"

—Kingsley, who startled the Canon's mother by saying, "You see, Mrs. Tetley, my wife is such a kind-hearted woman that if she was going to be executed, her first anxiety would be that any who desired to see it might get a good place!"—Dr. John Brown, who told Professor Syme that "the Almighty never made a more beautiful thing than a wee cuddy." Of Canon Ainger we have quite an anthology. It was he who rang a change on a venerable joke, and, when asked how he liked his cheese, replied that he had "no wish to take the Stilton hundreds." There is one pathetic story of Gladstone. "I long to interpose a space," he wrote, "between the arena and the grave."

BRILLIANT BUTLERS.

The Canon was for some time curate of Badminton, and he gives us an interesting glimpse of the menage of the House of Beaufort:—

Her Majesty was to be entertained at luncheon by the preceding Duke and Duchess at their house in London, very shortly after the Accession. It appears that there was a golden drinking-cup which was by his Grace's orders especially to be set apart for the royal use. So far all was clear, but a difficulty arose at this point. It was quite uncertain whether the Queen would select claret or madeira, and whichever way her choice inclined it was needful that the wine should be served without any delay. The chief in command was equal to the occasion. He assured the Duke that there should be no hitch whatever, nor indeed was there, for the moment her Majesty expressed her preference, the wine was brought on the instant, and in the appropriate goblet. When all was concluded the Duke sent for his subordinate, and bestowing praise for the excellent expedition shown, asked him how he had managed to arrange it so well. The reply was probably as unexpected as it was costly, "Well, your Grace, as I could not be certain which wine her Majesty would choose, I sent to Hunt and Roskell's and had a second goblet made exactly like the old one!"

Another butler who took a good deal upon himself was Dr. Routh's:—

Both the President and Mrs. Routh were so exceedingly deaf that the servants had come to presume on the fact, and to forget that other people's hearing was normal. It so happend that Dr. Fisher was dining with them one day when there was a dish served which was much to the old man's taste's, but his faithful consort, knowing it to be unfit for him, interposed with, "No, dearest, not that." Whereupon the guest heard the butler remark, "Bother the woman! If she were my wife I'd poison her."

THE COACHING DAYS.

In conclusion, one tale of the "old times"—in point of fact of the coaching era:—

One Christmas-time the mail arrived at a famous coaching house in North Wales, and deposited a single visitor. He was a Member of Parliament, who represented an Irish constituency, and on his way to London. But being indisposed he alighted, instead of continuing the long journey. After a while, feeling much better, he ordered his dinner for the evening.

(Concluded on page 6.)

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

RUSSIANS FLYING NORTH.

PORT ARTHUR'S PLIGHT.

ANOTHER POSITION CAPTURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Reuter (Tokio) says that General Kuroki reports that the Japanese have occupied Kushuntintzu and Yangtzuling. General Kuroki adds the Russians are fleeing from both places. We are twenty-five miles from Liao-yang. The operations which were most arduous lasted two days.

Some field guns were captured.

Reuter (Tokio) wires to-day, that it is reported there has been three days' desperate fighting at Port Arthur and that the Japanese have captured Shantikao, an important position in the defence.

The Russian Government has issued a statement to the effect that the liberation of the s. s. Malacca was due solely to the British declaration that the contraband on board was Government property.

It affirms that the Captain refused to show the ship's papers.

The statement adds that the Government in nowise abandons the intention to send out cruisers and other warships to prevent the carriage of contraband to the enemy.

The term of the commission under which the Petersburg and Smolensk were sent out has now expired.

The status of the Volunteer cruisers and the Dardanelles question are not mentioned.

LONDON, AUGUST 3

The Russians yesterday evacuated Haicheng.

Reuter (Tokio) says Russians left 1,500 dead after the fight at Tomucheng on Saturday and Sunday and lost 6 guns.

The Japanese casualties were 400.

Kuroki's total losses in recent battles were 972.

General Kuropatkin in a despatch dated the 1st instant hopes the troops, having retreated to the main position after heavy losses, will be able to maintain it against the enemy who are numerically superior.

Admiral Alexeieff has gone to Harbin and thence goes to Vladivostock.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Japanese Consul in Bombay, received the following telegram from his Government on Tuesday night :—

General Kuroki reports : Our army commenced operations at daybreak of 31st July, for an attack on the enemy occupying Yushulintzu (four miles west of Hsihoyen) and Yangtzuling (six miles west of Mo-tien-ling), both places being situated twenty-five miles from Liao-yang.

The enemy at Yushulintzu consisted of two divisions, with corresponding artillery. The attacking operations were carried out as prearranged, and by sunset we defeated the enemy's both wings. Owing to the enemy's large force and strong positions, however, we were unable to dislodge them.

At daybreak of the 1st instant, we resumed the attack, and succeeded in expelling the enemy at noon, and pursued him four miles to the west, and they fled towards Anping.

The enemy at Yangtzuling consisted of two and a half divisions, and four batteries of artillery. The attacking operations there also progressed successfully, and by sunset we carried the enemy's principal positions, but a portion of the enemy offered the stoutest resistance, and we bivouacked the night in battle formation.

At daybreak of the 1st instant, we resumed the attack, and at 8 a. m. all the heights fell into our hands. The enemy fled toward Tanghoyen. Our casualties are under investigation.

We captured some field guns, but details are still unknown. In this engagement, the attacking operations had to overcome disadvantages, firstly, the steepness of the ground, secondly, lack of a suitable position for artillery, while the heat was over 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, said the India Council Bill was among the measures he hoped to pass this Session.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The County Championship.

Hampshire has beaten Derbyshire by nine wickets.

Middlesex has beaten Somerset by an innings and fifteen runs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

Captain Borrien Smith, Rifle Brigade, is nominated as extra A.D.C., to the Governor-General of Australia.

Lieutenant Roe, Royal Irish Regiment, is posted to the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, as double company officer.

Lieutenant Gannon is transferred from the Meywar Bhil corps to the 113th infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Burke, I. M. S., is appointed Civil Surgeon of Poona in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson who is transferred to Aden for four months.

Last week Brigadier-General Stuart-Beatson, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, inspected the regiments at Gwalior which the Maharaja Scindhia is adding to his Imperial Service troops.

The Hazara Pioneer battalion will not be linked with any other Corps at present. It will be raised at Quetta and recruited from Transfrontier Hazaras.

Colonel Wheatley, Colonel on the Staff, Delhi, will command the Meerut District while Major-General Henry is acting in command of the Forces in Bengal.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

THE INVASION OF INDIA.

The Problem of Defence.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, AUGUST. 3.

In the House of Commons, last night, during the debate on the Estimates, Mr. Balfour, speaking with reference to the Defence Committee, dwelt upon the complicated nature of the problem, the Committe had to deal with, in respect to India.

He agreed that the Indian problem was largely a question of transport, but it must be remembered, he said, that though it was a very difficult Military problem for Russia, our only possible enemy there, who, he trusted, would never be our enemy. Great Britain could not allow the countries between us and Russia to be eaten up.

There was a time when the invasion of India was a scare of a most scandalous description, but the Russia of whom they were then afraid was very different from the Russia of to-day.

Russia had already one Railway leading directly to the frontier of Afghanistan and she is about to have a second Railway to the same frontier.

The House, Mr. Balfour said, would recognize that he was discussing an abstract military problem and the last thing he anticipated was a collision with Russia, our neighbour, but every nation which was conterminous to another Power, has to assume that it may, some time, be at war with its neighbour.

In conclusion, Mr. Balfour said the problem which confronted us in the North-West Frontier of India was purely a question of defence, but that did not mean that the defence will be conducted necessarily behind that frontier.

THE MANGAPATNAM DISASTER.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 3.

Another suit against the Madras Railway Company for damages in connection with the Mangapatnam disaster has been filed in the High Court. The plaintiffs are Harold Clive Johnson aged 6 and Primrose Johnson aged 4 1/2, represented by their mother and guardian, Mrs. Alice Catherine Johnson. The damages claimed are on account of the death of Albert Edward Johnson.

According to the plaint, the deceased was an agent of Messrs. Tawker and Sons, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem plus commission on all sales effected. The deceased was travelling from Madras to Bombay on the night of the disaster and was killed by the train precipitating into the river. The relief sought is for Rs. 25,000. The defendants deny that the death of Johnson was caused by wrongful acts or neglect on their part. They also deny that the plaintiffs are deceased's representatives or his executors or administrators and plead that the suit is barred by limitation and that the plaint is defective.

The suit came on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Justice Moore who framed the following preliminary issues for settlement :—(1) Is the suit barred by limitation ? ; (2) Are plaintiffs entitled to sue as representatives of the deceased ?

GOLF IN POONA.

POONA, AUGUST 3.

A return golf match between the Bombay Government and the Bombay Command Staff was played to-day at Yerrowda. The Bombay Government won by 34 holes or six games to one. The following is the result :—

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

	Up.	Down.	Points.
Sir James Monteath...	6	...	6
The Hon Mr Fulton..... ...	6	...	6
The Hon Mr Jenkins..	1	...	1
Mr Sladen..... ..	12	...	12
Mr DuBoulay..... ..	6	...	6
Mr Fawcett..... ..	5	...	5
Mr Boyd	..	—2	—2
Total.....	36	2	34

BOMBAY COMMAND STAFF.

Surg General Gibbins.....	...	—6	—6
Major-General Richardson.	...	—6	—6
Colonel Stevens	...	—1	—1
Lord George Murray..... ..	...	—12	—12
Captain Fraser..... ..	...	—6	—6
Colonel Hazelton	...	—5	—5
Major Anderson	2	..	2
Total.....	2	—36	—34

CRICKET IN POONA.

A cricket match between Poona Gymkhana versus Young Cricketers was played to-day on the Gymkhana ground. The attendance was very large. The Gymkhana made 67 runs and were all out before lunch ; whilst their opponents made 103. In the second innings the Gymkhana made a stand and Scored 96 runs for three wickets down. The match will be resumed to-morrow. The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA,

First Innings,		2nd Innings.	
Mr Wilkins, b Mehendale.....	3	not out	45
Mr Hearsey, b Mehendale.....	0	b Mehendale.....	0
Mr Shew, b Agashe.....	7	c and b Kale.....	5
Capt Umfreville, absent.....	0	c Karve, b Mehendale	29
Mr Joy l-b-w, b Mehendale ...	4	not out	14
Mr Shornton, b Mahendale ...	16		
Mr Dickson, b Agashe	0		
Hon'ble Butler, b Mehendale	1		
Mr Ainsworth, b Agashe	6	Did not bat	
Mr Carroll, not out.....	6		
Mr Sutton Rich, b Mehendale	15		
Extras.....	6	Extras ...	3
Total.....	67	Total ...	96

POONA YOUNG CRICKETERS.

First Innings.	
Mr S V Shevade, b Joy	1
Mr Kulkarni, b Ainsworth	0
Mr Samel, c Shew, b Carroll	15
Mr Tambe l-b-w, b Ainsworth	0
Mr Karve, c Sutton Rich, b Umfreville.....	37
Mr Joshi, b Carroll	0
Mr Agashe, c Ainsworth, b Joy	21
Mr S G Mehendale, b Ainsworth	17
Mr Chopatkar, b Joy	0
Mr T G Mehendale, b Ainsworth	4
Mr Kale, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	103

THE DALLAS COMEDY COMPANY.

Last night the Dallas Company gave a very attractive performance of "The Manager Boy." There was again a good house and the audience were keenly appreciative, applause being frequent. Individually the members of the Company again acquitted themselves with great credit and the piece was carried along brightly from start to finish. To-night "A Chinese Honeymoon," which was produced with such success on Saturday night, will be repeated and for Friday and Saturday night "Florodora" and "The Belle of New York" are promised.

UNIVERSAL FIVE-RUPEE NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

The following Press communique has been issued by the Finance Department in accordance with the provisions of Act 6 of 1903 :—

The five rupee currency notes issued from any town outside Burma are now legal tender throughout British India, except in Burma, and they are encashable at any office of issue situated in British India outside Burma. New forms for a universal notes have been received from England and are now being issued. The notes are larger than the five rupee notes at present in circulation. They are made of heavier paper and the value of the note is indicated in the principal Vernacular languages of India. In other respects, the form of the present notes is adhered to.

The new notes do not supersede the notes at present in circulation and the new and old forms of notes will continue to circulate side by side for the present on precisely the same footing.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter leaves Poona for Bombay on Thursday next, returning on Saturday.

DERAILMENT OF A MAIL TRAIN.

The Raichore mail train which arrived here at two in the morning was late nearly four hours owing to a derailment which occurred near Lanowli. The engine and some part of the train passed over the points safely, but a third class bogey and guards van were derailed. The cause is mysterious.

THE POONA RACES.

THE ENTRIES.

POONA, AUGUST 3.

The entries for the Poona races and steeple chases are out. The entries are better than last year. For one of the races 29 entered. Races for country bred ponies are also good. In first day's Trial Plate which is next to Western India Stakes, 17 entered, namely, Red Coral, Stand Off, Stratsspey, Amplify, Magician, Gentle Lady, Loch Cliebden, Northumberland, Surtaj, Late Miloo Child's Guide, Harpist, Progredier, Testwood, Cretonne, Dulcimer Presbyterian and Sainte Marquise.

In Western India Stakes of the value of Rs. 10,000 twenty entered, namely. Red Coral, Trenton, Stand Off, Goldsmith, Simon, Amplify, Gentle Lady, Onchclivada, Northumberland, Ayrdale, Surtaj, Planet, Child's Guide, Misty, Progedior, Carabine, Cretonne, Hooparion and Sainte Marquise.

Arab horses have filled well. The Poona Derby has 23 entries, Arab Pony Derby 26, Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate 18, Maiden Plate 19, Lilliputs 24, Wanowrie Plate 28, New Plate 17, Lilliputs 24, Criterion 20, Bedouin 20, September Plate 22. In October Plate, which is open for Australian and English horses, 29 entered which speaks well for this class of horses. Several Australian horses have filled up to average. In the steeple chase races, there are some good entries.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

PROMPT PRECAUTIONS.

Since the recent Pandharpur fair the Municipal authorities in Bombay have been alive to the urgency of making preparations to prevent the importation of epidemics from that source, and of Cholera in particular. In accordance with the usual practice for railway stations near Bombay to telegraph to the Municipal Health Officer in the event of cholera cases being found in railway trains or next to railway stations, station-masters from not less than five stations between Pundharpur and Bombay found it necessary to wire on the 27th ultimo. Immediate steps were taken by the authorities in Bombay, and preparations to combat the scourge were complete in every detail by the following day. The railway authorities were applied to for permission to inspect third class carriages of all through up-trains at Dadur, Byculla and Victoria Terminus. District registrars and sub-registrars have since been placed on duty at these stations, and are at work from 5 a. m. till late at night. The result of their inspection has been that at every examining station cholera cases were found, some dead in the carriages, others suffering. All suspected cases are being removed at once to hospital, and the addresses of the "contacts" taken down and reported to the different district registrars of the localities where these people reside, so that they may be kept under observation in case they develope cholera. The reports to hand show that many dead bodies have been removed from the trains at Munmar, Dhoad, Parsi Road and Poona. On the first day's examination in Bombay six corpses were found. On Tuesday six cholera cases were locally removed from the trains. Since the 1st instant, there were eight cases of cholera in Bombay, out of which five proved fatal. Out of this number seven were imported cases from Pundharpur. On Tuesday there were seventeen attacks and eight deaths from the same disease, and of this total Pundharpur accounted for 15. Yesterday's registration up to 6 a.m. shows 12 attacks and seven deaths. Eight of these cases were importations from the great pilgrim fair.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

H. M. S. PERSEUS vs. R. G. A.

THE teams representative of H. M. S. Perseus and the Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba, opposed each other on the Cooperage ground last evening in a match in the Harwood League competition. The play commenced in fine weather and there was a large crowd of spectators round the enclosure, the Military and the Navy being well represented. From the kick off, the Artillery men attacked and for a time the seamen were put on the defensive. Subsequently they succeeded in driving the ball to the other end of the field and carried on operations there. By this time both teams appeared to have settled down to their work and play assumed an even tendency. Both goals were jeopardised at intervals, but both sides maintained a sterling defence, and half time came without any score. Immediately after changing ends, the Perseus men showed some improvement and made matters lively in the Gunners' quarters. But after a time they were driven back and matters appeared quite the same as before the interval. Time approached fast and neither side had scored over their rivals. Then the Naval men got firm possession of the ball and by clever passing swept it on to the Artillery goal and put in a well judged shot which found the net. The first point in the game was thus registered and there was but a short time left. The players at this stage showed greater activity than before and thrice the Naval goal was at the mercy of the Gunners, but each time the custodian rose to the occasion and saved cleverly. The Artillery next had to defend, but not urther point was scored. Result :—

H. M. S. Perseus ..... 1 Goal.
R. G. A. ..... Nil.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

The New Operas.

"THE PHARISEE'S WIFE."

NEW PLAY AT THE IMPERIAL.

LONDON, JULY 15.

We have had quite exciting doings just recently in the London musical world ; for no fewer than two operas, new to the English state, have been produced at Covent Garden within the past few days. The first is "Helene," by Saint-Saens, the second "Salome," by M. Massenet. It is about the latter that the chief controversy has taken place. The story is plainly the story of St. John the Baptist. It has been performed abroad under the title of "Herodiade," a title which the licensed victuallers' paper—that dear old-fashioned institution—still insists upon giving to it ("Non ricordare" should ever be its motto) and which has now been changed into that of "Salome." The fact is that the whole story has, for English audiences, been transferred to Ethiopia, where it is supposed to possess a comparatively harmless surrounding. Unfortunately, so far as we Westerns are concerned, Ethiopia has precisely as much or as little meaning as has Palestine, so that the mere name goes for nothing at all. Salome, "Jean"—a neat way of shirking the censor—Herodias, and the rest are all there, and a pretty little love story, with rather a weak tragic ending, is concerned with one of the most tremendous passages in Christianity, "ere it was yet born." We have already made our general criticism of the work, but these be aside remarks which seem to us outside such general criticism. But we are sure that there should not have been two seven-branched candlesticks in the Temple. Titus, at all events, only had one sculptured upon the "Arco di Tito," which leads from the Colosseum to the Appian Way—that road made famous for all time in Horace's exquisite "Iban forte Via Sacra," the path that leads almost directly to the Appian Way.

H. R. H. the Duchess of Albany was to have graced the concert given on Monday in aid of the Infants' Hospital at Hampstead with her presence, but she had the misfortune to sprain her knee, and was confined to her room. Little Marion Harrison, the marvellously gifted child 'cellist, achieved a great success at the concert. She was accompanied with exceptional taste and skill by her elder sister. May Harrison, whose violin playing is so extraordinary. Marion Harrison played first the Symphonie Variations by Boellmann with remarkable ease and splendid tone. Her breadth of style and general grasp of the music are amazing. Afterwards she played a Canzona by Max Bruch with equally remarkable finish. Among all the prodigies these two thoroughly musical children stand out by reason of their intellectual attainments. Miss Evelyn Suart was the pianist, playing a Chopin Study and a Sonata by Scarlatti with exquisite touch and the utmost beauty of phrasing. This accomplished artist has been too seldom heard in our concert rooms this season.

We have often had occasion to remark that our lady playwrights begin their plays in one spirit, and end them in another. They begin by writing forcibly and unaffectedly about life and character as they have found them to be. After a while they seen to say to themselves, "This will never do. Here am I telling everybody of what I have picked up at home. If I go on like this they will think I know nothing about the theatre ; have never been in a theatre all my life." And so they become, as it were, self-conscious, and take refuge in the most distressing stage conventionalities that happen at the moment to be rampant. They begin with nature and end with the merest theatricality. So it is ! alas, with George Paston, a lady who has written novels of more merit than fame, and yesterday afternoon made her debut as a dramatist. The pity of it ! The first act of "The Pharisee's Wife" is all but great, and conclusively establishes her as possessing qualifications for writing for the theatre that are extremely rare. The second and third acts produce the impression that she has ceased to trust to herself, and is anxious to give the theatrical public what it is used to. There is nothing very new about her root idea. A wife, young enough to be attractive, old enough to have an attractive young daughter and an amusing schoolboy son, is thunderstruck to learn that the husband she loves is a co-respondent in divorce proceedings that he does not think it worth his while to defend. He is not a blackguard or a cad ; he is full of remorse and willing to do all he can to atone. The question is what is the right thing for all parties to do ? The wife is counselled by her mother to do nothing, to let the scandal die a natural death accelerated by the wife's figuring ostentatiously by her husband's side. Mrs. Rolfe, a horsey, candid woman of the world, congratulates the wife on her luck. She can now regain her freedom ; a judicial separation will secure to her all the spoils, with honour, of married life, and enable her to go about and enjoy herself just as if there were no husband in the case. Mrs. Rolfe does what we all do—she measures another's character and circumstances by her own. The wife observes that Mrs. Rolfe never loved her husband and has no children.

Let us pause here for a moment. In all these cases the presence or absence of children is the determining factor. It is of the children, if any, that husband and wife have to think. This may seem a trite truism. The first thing any person consulted on such a case would say is, "Any kids ?" But somehow this fact gets but scant recognition on our stage. Take one of the cleverest of modern comedies that deal with endangered marital relations, "The Liars." Has Lady Jessica any children ? Has Lady Rosamund any children ? Has Mrs. Coke any children ? Honestly, we don't know, and Mr. Jones does not court such questions ; yet to Lady Jessica they mean everything. If she has children she would surely give them a thought when hard pressed by her lover. If she has none, it would provide him with his most potent plea. Yet there is no mention of children, one way or the other, by either. Now, there can be no middle term in the matter which, according to our reckoning, means that "The Liars," is not so true to life as is "The Pharisee's Wife," where the children are given their natural weight. George Paston's first act is, with some slight reservations, altogether admirable. The four chief characters are well contrasted, and their conflict of views is deeply interesting. We can understand all their discordant outlooks, and yet can sympathise with each. We have no quarrel with any of them. So far, so good. Had George Paston been bound over to write a play, the whole action of which should happen within twenty-four hours, she might have written three fine acts instead of one. We detect a change of key, from the real to the conventional, when the wife tells the husband that she will forgive him when he has learnt to forgive others. It is a bargaining in emotions, and emotions do not lend themselves to "deals." We feel that henceforth we are to be consigned to the insensate throes of the modern theatre.

A year elapses, and we find the wife living with her children in a Surrey cottage, while her husband is expiating his misdeeds in solitary chambers in London, more deeply bound up with Rafus Pagnall than she for a moment imagines. The news of his having obtained an appointment in China precipitates a disclosure. One weak and frenzied embrace and she is her own woman again. Another year elapses, and she looks her husband up at his chambers, where, sitting with his back to the fire, he is doing rescue work. The wife comes at an awkward moment. Mrs. Lewis, with whom he has not repeated his indiscretion, has just dropped in, with a bad heart, to ask him for money to take her to Monte Carlo, where in three months her heart will strike work altogether. He has gone out to cash a cheque. The two women meet. Nothing happens. There is really no reason why we should ever see Mrs. Lewis. Not only is she an unpleasant character, but she is a character who, in a play teeming with intimacy, strikes as guess-work. What acceptation she gets comes of the simple fact that she is acted by Miss Darragh, a lady of rare and curious ability. Then we have a scene between husband and wife, in which she wantonly so expresses herself as to lead him to believe she has gone to extremes. She explains, and all ends happily. If only all the play were as good as the opening act ! But, taking it all through, the dramatic-vein constantly crops up in remunerative quantities. The first investors reap a fortune ; those who come in late get a fair return for their money. The play was well acted by an almost Stage Society cast. There was a crowded house, and the reception was decidedly favourable. But the applause at the fall of the first curtain was more ; it was wildly enthusiastic. George Paston may not be a complete dramatist. She may stand in need of a collaborator. But she is a collaborator that one may be proud to work with. She will bring into the business, if not all, yet most of the capital necessary for the turning out of first-class work.

The patrons of the Imperial Theatre would appear to be addicted to a little plain and unadulterated melodrama by way of a "hors d'œuvre" to the more serious fare of the evening. A new trifle of the approved kind, in Mrs, Alicia Ramsey and Mr R. de Cordova's "The Password" was offered last week as a curtain raiser, and was received with the delight with which one greets and old and familiar friend. The people and the themes of the singularly unconvincing piece have served as material for novels, noveleties, and dramas of every kind, if not from time immemorial, certainly from the time when Tom Taylor wrote his "Plot and Passion." We have "His Excellency," a Russian gentleman with the usual name ending in "vitch," who is a terrible villain, but suave and gentle withal. We have the beautiful lady who after a sad and previous love affair becomes a paid spy. We have the noble young patriot who is a Nihilist, who has a plot the disclosure of which is instant death to the plotters. The rest is easy to guess. The beautiful lady loves the Nihilist this time really and truly, and the wicked "vitch" gentleman makes her wheedle the secret out of him. His Excellency is not a believer in the old adage anent honour among thieves. He acts up to a more modern, but equally true saying to the effect that it is better to be sure than sorry. He takes the precaution of sliding back a panel and overhears nearly all the information he desires to learn.

The denouement is curious both from its abruptness and its total lack of effect. The beautiful lady has qualms of conscience—beautiful ladies of the kind usually do in plays and playlets. She will not give up the necessary password which has escaped the ears of the otherwise sharp old gentlemanly villain. He rings up the Chief of the Secret Police. Evidently they do these things much better in St. Petersburg. In this slow old country we spend many precious minutes of tedious ringing up and "are you there"-ing even with the supreme luxury of a private wire. But the chief of the police in Russia spends his time with his ear to the receiver. One has only to say "Come," and lo ! he arrives on the instant. The beautiful lady then takes a convenient dagger and stabs "His Excellency," who expires in an arm-chair. What happens afterwards is left to the imagination. The chief of the police no doubt on his arrival takes charge of the beautiful lady. There is little to praise in this unfinished and singularly unconvincing trifle. It might be the first act of a drama. As it stands it misses its point by the want of a proper ending. So far as the acting of the three chief personages is concerned it was well done. Mrs. Charles Sugden was emotional on somewhat too conventional lines as the Countess ; Mr. Charles Sugden, appropriately quiet and villainous as His Excellency, and Mr. Frank Dyall, fervid and romantic as the Nihilist lover.

THE ARREST OF SANJANA.

A CORRESPONDENT at Manila, Island of Luzon, sends the following particulars in reference to the arrest of Shapoorji Cawasji Sanjana, a Parsee barrister-at-law, at Manila, who was charged about two years ago in Bombay with conspiring to forge a will, and who, while on bail, absconded from Bombay.

Shapurji Sanjana, the correspondent says, during his stay in the Philippines assumed the name of "Wartman," and early in July he was extradited from that place for the purpose of being taken to India by three officers of the Bombay Police who had come there for his arrest. Sanjana alias "Wartman" had been detained several weeks, having been arrested at the direction of the British Consul, Mr. W. J. Kinny, who requested the Court of Manila to detain him in order that he might not make his escape. At the time of the arrest Sanjana stated that he would contest the extradition, stating that he was not the party wanted by the Boubay authorities, and that his arrest was the result of persecution to which his family had been subjected for a number of years.

When Sanjana was brought into Court he contended that the laws of Great Britain and the United States were applicable to the Island of Luzon, and that even if they did they were irregular as they had not been submitted to the Secretary of State. Sanjana was not represented by counsel, and as he made no attempt to defend himself he was taken away under arrest.

It is believed, states the correspondent, that Sanjana was not extradited from the islands, but was removed under circumstances which cannot be satisfactorily explained. When it became known that Sanjana was taken away from the islands, there was a great display of wrath among the attornies in the city especially those who had been engaged to defend him, but who were not informed as to when the case was to be heard, until he was on boardship and bound for Hongkong.

It may be mentioned that there was another case in which Sanjana was concerned, and in respect of which he was prosecuted by Mr. Charles. H. Smith, an attorney of the Court. Mr. Smith made a motion before Judge Crossfield that the case against Sanjana be dismissed without prejudice to a further prosecution for the same offence, Sanjana was accordingly at once liberated by the Sheriff, but just as he stepped out of the cell at the Court house he was accosted by a Police Officer of Bombay and was taken in charge. Sanjana was then taken on board the Zaidro.

Soon after he was taken on boardship Mr. Tyrrel, attorney for Sanjana, called upon Governor Wright and asked that an executive order be granted to prevent the removal of his client, but the Governor refused on the ground that he did not desire to have the Philipines, he said, being made a dumping ground for the offscourings of Asia. Mr. Tyrrel thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court, and drew the attention of Mr. Justice Johnson to the matter, and took out "habeas corpus" proceedings to intercept the vessel, and to bring Sanjana before the Court. A telegraphic message was sent to that effect, but the vessel in the meantime sailed towards Hongkong. In accordance with an account appearing in a Manila newspaper, no warrant for the arrest of Sanjana had been issued since his dismissal by Judge Crossfield, and his arrest was made without applying to court for it.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The following are the results of the weekly meeting held yesterday afternoon in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports :—

TENT-PEGGING (Half-sections).

Mr. D. Graham 1
Mr. W. E. Crum 1
Mr. Heylan 2
Mr. P. F. Fischer 2

JUMPING COMPETITION.

Mr. Greig 1
Mr. Rommel 2
Mr. Rutherford 3

LADIES' TILTING.

Mrs. S. McCausland 1
Also competed
Mrs. Dyson 0
Mrs. P. De Saone 0

V. C. RACE.

Mr. Mathews 1

PRE-RAPHAELITE STAKES.

Gentlemen to ride given course to black-boards. Draw an animal of which the name is given. Lady gives name of animal and gentleman rides back over course. Shortest time wins.

Mr P F Fischer nominated by Miss Bowick 1
Mr D Graham nominated by Mrs Carnegy. 2
Mr Barraclough nominated by Mrs Dyson. 3

PONY SCURRY.

Mr D Graham's Johal, ...Owner 1
Mr Spence's Pepper, ...Mr McCausland 2

HORSE SCURRY.

Mr Mathew's Bloke, ... Owner 1
Mr Heylan's Xerxes .....Mr. Monteith 2
Mr Greig's Raja, ...Owner 3

ALLEGED GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.

MAGISTRATE AND COUNSEL.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Barnett charged Virjee Tricum, Kalidas Vithaldas, Lakhmidas Shivjee, Narotam Keshav Purshotam Pranjivan, Dharamsy Purshotam, Narondas Shivjee and Harakji Keshav, the first with keeping a common gaming house in Girgaum and the rest with gaming in it. The accused were further charged with criminal tresspass. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Davar, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the first and third accused, Mr. Smetham, solicitor, for the second, Mr. Velinker, pleader, for the fourth and sixth, Mr. Setalvad, barrister-at-law, for the fifth, Mr. Oliveira, pleader, for the seventh and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, for the eighth.

At the outset Mr. Bowen wanted to file an information against the first accused charging him with offering illegal gratification to a public officer.

Mr. Davar objected to the application being filed in this Court on the ground that the alleged offence was not committed within its jurisdiction. He asked his Worship not even to look at the information as long as his client was on his trial before him because it would prejudice the Court against the first accused.

Mr. Davar's objection was allowed, and Mr. Bowen was asked to file the application in the proper Court.

Mr. Bowen next applied for permission to withdraw the charges against the seventh accused.

The application was granted and the accused was discharged.

Mr. Walter G. Barnett, Superintendent of Police B. Division examined by Mr. Bowen said on the 19th July he obtained a warrant from the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Bowen wanted to put in the warrant.

Mr. Davar objected to its going in unless it was proved that it was obtained legally on a complaint made on oath and that the officer issuing the warrant was satisfied after inquiry that there were good grounds for suspicion.

The Magistrate remarked that the Commissioner of Police should have been satisfied before issuing the warrant. He could not be cross-examined as to the information on which he did so.

Continuing Mr. Barnett said he took an informant to the bungalow of the Commissioner of Police on the night of the 29th July. Witness told the Commissioner that he had brought an informant for a gaming warrant. The Commissioner examined the informant first and then the witness. After this the informant was put on his oath and the latter repeated his information on oath. The information was recorded and a warrant was issued by the Commissioner. Mr. Barnett proceeding said he knew that the first accused always kept a common gaming house.

Mr. Davar said it was scandalous on the part of a police officer, and of one in the position of Mr. Barnett at present, to volunteer such a statement. He asked his Worship to express his strong disapproval of the witness conduct anyhow.

The Magistrate remarked that such statements were not treated as evidence. It was perfectly notorious that the first accused frequently advertised in newspapers that he proposed to keep gambling establishments.

Mr. Davar replied it was absolutely incorrect. And if that was the impression of the Court h would ask the Court not to try the case.

The Magistrate said that matter had come out in evidence in a case before him on a previous occasion.

Mr. Davar said he was afraid the Court was mixing up the "Jota Patia" and Liverpool Cotton speculation cases with the present one. Here the witness said that the first accused was always keeping a common gaming house.

The Magistrate said it was one thing for the witness to say that, and it was another for him to treat it as evidence.

Mr. Davar replied the witness had no right to say so. That was not a statement made by him in answer to any question but it was made voluntarily. It was scandalous.

The Magistrate said a lot of things were spoken in Court which were not evidence. He thought therefore that the statement made by the witness was not necessarily scandalous ; however, he would tell the witness that it was unnecessary to have made that statement.

With reference to the warrant proposed to be put in by Mr. Bowen, Mr. Davar said the information was recorded by the Commissioner on oath and therefore that was a public document. He was entitled to have an inspection as well as a copy of it.

Mr. Velinker submitted that the Police Commissioner was a Court and his record was a public document.

Mr. Bowen said assuming the record was a public document, still he submitted no one had a right to inspect it. It must be presumed that the Commissioner had properly exercised his discretion. What the Commissioner had to do was to satisfy himself that he had good cause for suspicion, and it was not for the Court to enquire into the Commissioner's doing in the matter.

Mr. Davar said he hoped the Court would not treat the point with contempt as was done by the Public Prosecutor but state the case for the opinion of the High Court.

The Magistrate in deciding the point said he did not propose to treat the arguments of counsel with contempt, and considered that the request that he should not do so was both uncalled for and discourteous. He had no idea what could have given rise to such a request. With reference to which his family had been subjected for a number of years.

When Sanjana was brought into Court he contended that the laws of Great Britain and the United States were applicable to the Island of Luzon, and that even if they did they were irregular as they had not been submitted to the Secretary of State. Sanjana was not represented by counsel, and as he made no attempt to defend himself he was taken away under arrest.

It is believed, states the correspondent, that Sanjana was not extradited from the islands, but was removed under circumstances which cannot be satisfactorily explained. When it became known that Sanjana was taken away from the islands, there was a great display of wrath among the attornies in the city especially those who had been engaged to defend him, but who were not informed as to when the case was to be heard, until he was on boardship and bound for Hongkong.

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Mr. Bowen then further examined Mr. Barnett. The witness said he proceeded with the warrant to a house in Girgaum Back Road in company of several police officers. He gave certain instructions to his officers. Inspector O'Keeffe and a sepoy kept a watch in front of the house. Before entering the house witness heard a noise as if of money sounding. There was a light inside the room which could be seen through a window on the back of the house. Witness peeped through the window and saw a number of candles burning and counted eight persons seated gambling round the candles on the floor. The eight persons were the accused before Court and the man who was just pardoned. Witness first noticed the first accused throwing dice, in the centre of the group. After that he appeared to draw in some counters from the other people who were seated on both sides of him. Some of the counters were put in a tin box, and the rest the first accused kept in front of him. There was also a slate in front of the first accused and a large cards table to his right. Witness could also see chalk marks on the ground. The first accused again threw the dice and the man on his left drew the counters. The latter handed some counters to the first accused who put them in the box. The third accused wrote something on the slate. The other accused were putting down counters before them and were gambling. In consequence of an order given by the witness, Inspector O'Keeffe broke open the door of the house with a crowbar. Then the witness, Mr. O'Keeffe and a sepoy entered the house and saw all the accused in a bath room trying to open the door to get out. They arrested the accused who were made to sit down in the room in which they were gambling. Inspector O'Keeffe told witness that he was offered Rs. 1,500 if he allowed the accused to go away and hushed the matter up. Witness told him to go and get two witnesses from outside. Witness stood at the door guarding the accused, when No. 1, beckoned to him saying he wanted to see him, holding up two fingers at the same time. No. 1 then made an attempt to get up and come to him, but witness resented this and directed him to keep to his seat. By this time Mr. O'Keeffe arrived with the witnesses and the search began. There was a chalk square on the ground crossed by two diagonals each division of the square being numbered. About four or six dice were found within that square. The slate and several pieces of chalk as well as some of the counters were also on the ground.

Examination of this witness was not completed when the hearing was adjourned.

BOATING ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

Mr. Southern and Mr. J. C. MacMillan, 2nd and 3rd officers respectively of the s.s. Nairung, set out for a sail in one of the ship's boats on the 31st ultimo. When close to Butchers Beacon, Mr. MacMillan whil

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE DAYAL JETHA AND OTHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, renewed the application made on the 13th of last month, for an interim order.

Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared to oppose the application on behalf of the Commercial Bank.

The Advocate-General said, although the other side had filed their affidavit so late as 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st August, his clients had filed affidavits in reply. The insolvents traded in Bombay and Karachi, From the affidavit of Mr. Kavasshaw B. Choksi the bank's cashier in Karachi, it appeared that the insolvents sold to the bank two hundies, one for seven thousand and another for four thousand rupees, on the 29th and 30th December last, despite their position at the time being very much involved. In this affidavit, mention was made about the hundies of Mahomed Gulmahomed, but the Court should strike out this portion as neither the deponent nor the application for the interim order had anything to do with it. The deponent further alleged, the insolvents with a view to defraud their creditors had mortgaged their property, but the reply to this was that negociations for obtaining funds for the carrying on of their business on the property having failed, the transfer was not effected. There was a composition-deed made for the benefit of the creditors, but it fell through owing to, as the deponent alleged, the concealment of certain jewellery by the insolvents; the omission by them of ten shares they had in the bank; the handing over of Rs. 900 only to the trustees out of a cash balance of Rs. 3,400; and a deficit of about Rs. 21,000 in the accounts. From the affidavit of Ravji Jetha, made in reply to the above, it appeared that no false representations whatever were made to the bank for the purchase of the hundies by Narsi Jetha, With the permission of the Official Assignee, Narsi had gone to Karachi, and if any explanation was required on this head, Narsi was able to make it. As to the matter of Gulmahomed, no further steps had been taken in the Court at Karachi except examining two witnesses in the case during the last seven months. No transfer of property had been effected, nor was any jewellery concealed, nor were new ornaments made. The mention of the ten shares was omitted as they belonged to altogether another party. There was no deficit in the accounts, and the cash balance was accounted for. There was no opposition from other creditors, but pressure was being put on the insolvents from these creditors only; and remarked the Advocate General, the very fact of the insolvents being desirous to execute a composition deed was enough to prove their intention to satisfy their creditors.

Mr. Strangman said Mr. Choksi had arrived from Karachi specially for this matter only recently, and if he were allowed time to reply to the affidavits he would be able to dispose of all the defences as he had the whole matter at his fingers' ends. The insolvents said that out of the balance of Rs. 3400 they had paid Rs. 1,700 to their vakils. They had cashed the two hundies when they knew they were not able to repay them. These were his strongest grounds of opposition.

The Commissioner: But the Official Assignee says he wants the assistance of the insolvents.

Mr. Strangman: He can have it.

The Commissioner: Not, if you lock him up.

Mr. Strangman said at most not more than one month should be given.

The Commissioner inquired what was the amount of liabilities. Mr. Lane, the Clerk of the Insolvency Court, said it was over Rs. 2,75,000.

The Commrisioner said as criminal proceedings were pending in Karachi against one of the insolvents it was highly undesirable to express any opinion on the facts referred to in the affidavits before this Court. He, therefore, refrained from going into any of the questions; but having regard to the fact of the Official Assignee's being desirous of utilising their assistance, the insolvents were granted an interim order for six weeks on the understanding that they should render every possible assistance to the Official-Assignee during the period.

RE SHAMSHUDIN HAJI MIAN PATHAN.

Mr. Binning applied, on behalf of the insolvent, for an interim order.

Mr. Kirkpatrick opposed on account of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshaw and Co., solicitors whose taxed costs Rs. 1,750 the insolvent had not paid, although he had made several representations that he would pay them.

Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaid, opposed on behalf of Mahomed Kasam Kurtey, who was also a creditor in virtue of a High Court decree.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the insolvent and his brother, Ziareddin, married the two daughters of Mr. Kurtey, and when their wives died, Mr. Kurtey sued them for the return of the ornaments and other articles. A question of Mahomedan Law was raised, ancient laws and customs were brought out, and after a prolonged hearing, Mr. Justice Starling dismissed the suit against Ziareddin with costs. In the case against Shamshnddin, this insolvent, it had been previously agreed upon, that the decision in Ziareddin's case should be accepted in Shamshuddin's case too. Mr. Kurtey filed an appeal, and the Appeal Court decided the case in his favour with cost. The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji before whom Shamshuddin's case had been pending, followed the decision in the other case. The ornaments and articles were in a box, which had been locked, but when the box was opened, they were not there.

The Commissioner: Had the solicitors no lien? Why should they have gone without the advances?

Mr. Binning: Yes, they have got the papers (Laughter.)

Mr. Bahadurji said the insolvent had omitted to mention in his schedule a valuable ring worth Rs. 250 which was a marriage present, and he was seen wearing in the suit filed against his brother. He had also omitted to put in his share of his mother's house in Don Tad Street, valued at more than Rs 30,000, and in which his share came to over Rs. 2,500. The suit against the insolvent, No. 524 of 1900, was for property worth Rs. 3,200. The insolvent's father wanted to settle the whole of the claim for Rs. 12,000, whereas the claim and the costs amounted to considerably more. When, this prorosal was declined he said he would get him and his brother to file their schedules in Court. In one case no sooner the man was arrested and lodged in the Jail, he cashed up. In the case of the claim, insolvent engaged leading firms of solicitors and leading counsel. If he could afford to incur that expense, why should he not pay lawful claims against him. Under these circumstances counsel hoped the Court would decline to give the insolvent protection, and thereby afford him the opportunity to do them out of their decree. Even in the present matter, insolvent's counsel was instructed by Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal.

Mr. Binning denied that any solicitor was instructing him.

The Commissioner: There is the man behind you. He is the solicitors' man. I know him for years.

Mr. Binning said the insolvent was instructing him through that man. Counsel said supposing his client had promised to pay to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji and Dinshaw, did that constitute an atom of false pretences or fraudulent representation? All he could say was that in giving credit to his client for this money, Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji and Dinshaw had committed a fatal error. (Laughter). Now they wanted to get the money from his father, a rich man certainly, but who had now drawn the line, and said he was not going to pay any debts incurred in this fashion. It was alleged the schedule was false: but it could not be false, because it was charming in its simplicity. As to Mr. Kurtey's claim, his client had done the six months in jail, and the law could not exact more from him. If the insolvent's friends chose to come forward and pay him the expenses, it should not be construed into a reason for refusing the order to him.

Mr. Bahadurji said the six months was for one matter only; besides it, there was the reference and costs.

The Commissioner: He could be sent to Jail for that.

Mr. Binning said for the first costs his client had suffered the six months; for the costs of reference and so forth Rs 1,700 had been put down in the schedule approximately, rightly or wrongly, for it was impossible to correctly guess the amount of a bill of costs.

The Commissioner said the insolvent's conduct towards his attorneys did not entitle him to indulgence. The Rs 1,700 claimed by Messrs Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw were legal and proper costs. The insolvent was the son of a rich gentleman from whom he had obtained credit in the matter of another claim. In the affidavit of Mr. Framroz, partner in the solicitors' firm, it was clearly stated they took up the case on the insolvent's assurance that he would pay their costs, and afterwards he repeated his promises to pay. The Court could not understand the reason why such a firm of solicitors would have taken up the case otherwise? These misrepresentations on the insolvent's part practically amounted to cheating, and the interim order was accordingly refused.

RE DEVJI VIRA.

Mr. Mankar for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Bahadurji opposed the application, on the ground that insolvent had concealed his books of accounts, and property. Counsel said it was extraordinary that a man doing business of seven or eight lakhs a year could not produce his books, and added, were insolvent given protection for twenty-four hours, he would run away to Cutch.

Two months' interim order was granted, on the insolvent's furnishing security for Rs. 10,000 to the satisfaction of Mr. Lane, Clerk of the Insolvency Court.

RE JAVERILAL CHANGAMAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension for filing schedule in accordance with the orders.

Mr. Binning opposed the application on the ground that insolvent had done nothing since the passing of the Court's order, and urged for the dismissal of the petition.

One month's extension was granted.

OTHER APPLICATIONS.

On the application of Mr. Kothare, an extension of the interim order was granted to Nathubhai D. Sha.

In the matter of Manekji Khurshedji Sorabji, Mr. Jinnah applied for and obtained a rule nisi for final discharge, returnable within six months, as there were English creditors to be served.

To Sunderrao Motabhai, an extension of interim order was granted on the application of Mr. Kothare.

Pandrinath Ramkrishna Dandekar and Balkrishna Kasinath Thakkar were granted discharges.

A HINDU MISSIONARY AT SHOLAPUR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The City of Sholapur has been greatly stirred by a visit from Swami Ramkrishna Nanda of the Shri Ramkrishna Mission. The Swami came here from Madras at the request of his friend and disciple Mr. Haripad Mitra a Forest officer, some 15 days ago. The great name of the Mission to which the Swami belongs and his reputation for deep learning and proficiency in Vedantic philosophy led our leading pleader and citizen Mr. P. L. Nagpurker to organize a series of lectures by the Swami who delivered three addresses. The first was given on the 21st ultimo; the 2nd on the 28th ultimo and the third on the 31st ultimo. The subject matter of the first was "Universal Religion.' Here the Swamiji pointed out that it was characteristic of all men that they wanted never to die and that they desired knowledge and to be always happy. The world being unable to gratify the three wants of the soul, the world must not be hunted after. The changes of the world must be allowed on no account to influence the human soul one way or another. When this soul returned uninfluenced from the world and fixed itself on the supreme spirit in meditation a time might come when the soul would find its wants gratified by union with the supreme spirit. The Swamiji then illustrated how all religions preached this very doctrine, The kingdom of heaven was to be sought within man and never outside. The second address was on "Happiness" and the Swamiji pointed out how true happiness was not to be had from transient things by transient recepients. True happiness could only be had by coalescence of the supreme spirit and the individual spirit by the union of Father and Son. The subject matter of Shri Swamiji's third lecture was Swami Vivekanand. In this lecture the Swamiji emphasised Swami Vivakanand's great work in America. All the addresses were able and eloquent and have made the Swamiji extremely popular here.

The sentiments of the people were correcly expressed by Mr. D. R. Bhende, B. A. LL. B. Vakil, High Court, who is at present, staying in Sholapur, when he asked the learned Swamiji to visit the city from time to time and assured him of a cordial reception and support in his great missionary work. In thanking the Swamji for his work for the people at the third gathering, he said that when America, a country, where everything was tending to fortify the materialistic instincts of the people, was fast drifting towards Vedantism. That fact ought to create a deep awakening in the country where the philosophy of Vedantism had been current for very many centuries. Vedantism declared to man that he had the option between living for the gratification of the senses which meant death, and living for an ideal which meant good work and eternal life. East and West were agreed that man should work for an ideal and must die in peace, when he had lived well and done his best for the achievement of the ideal, but while with the West, the consciousness of having lived well and worked well was a very vague and indeterminate feeling, it was a real thing, something substantial and tangible and worth having with the East. It meant the realisation of the self. Mr. Bhende expressed the central fact of Vedantism in a happy paradox. "By selfless action realise the self."

The Swamiji had a brilliant discussion with some leading pleaders of this city at the residence of Mr. Mitra on some of the knotty points of Vedantism.

THE MUSIC OF FISHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Aquatic animals are generally supposed to be destitute of the means of making themselves heard; and if they communicate with each other, it is usually supposed that it must be otherwise than by sound. The seal has, it is believed, a peculiar and distinct cry; and the grampus snorts as it attains the surface. Frogs and other amphibious animals, croak long and loud enough; but in all these cases the sounds are emitted, not under, but above water, and by creatures rarely more than half aquatic. The fishes, properly so called, are considered irroneously a silent race. According to the "Bombay Times"—a party crossing from the promontory in Salsette, called the Neat's Tongue, to near Sewree, were, about sunset struck by hearing long distinct sounds, like the protracted booming of a distant bell, the dying cadence of an Æolin harp, or any other long drawn-out musical note. It was supposed to be music from Parel, floating at intervals on the breze, then it was perceived to come from all directions almost in equal strength, and to rise from the surface of the water all around the vessel. The boatmen said that the sounds were produced by fish abounding in the muddy creeks and shoals around Bombay and Salsette; they were perfectly well known, and very often heard. Accordingly, on inclining the ear towards the surface of the water or better still, by placing it close to the planks of the vessel—the notes appeared loud and distinct and followed each other in constant succession. The boatmen next day produced specimens of the fish, a creature closely resembling in size and shape, the fresh water perch of the North of Europe. While expressing the hope that these fishes could be procured alive, and the means afforded of determining how the musical sounds are produced and emitted, the paper vouches for the accuracy of the singular facts by mentioning that the writer was one of a party of five intelligent persons, and the impression of all of whom was uniform. The fish, it is added, are confined to particular localities, shallows, estuaries and muddy creeks, rarely visited by Europeans.—Yours, &c.

August, 3. R. M.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Victoria, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday from London, with the English Mail, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Walters, Mr. D. S.
Hawke, Mr R H
Linford, Mr J W
Mullaby Mr and Mrs
Lloyd, Mr H
Roberts, Mr E
Perfumi, Rev L C
Williams, Mr J P
Spence, Mr D
Tarr, Mr and Mrs W
Hill, Mr & Mrs J G and 3 children
Rintout, Rev C R
Phipps, Mr and Mrs W and Infant
Meredith, Mr E
Hulley, Mr and Mrs
Normansell, Mr I.
Phillips, Mr and Mrs W and child
Harrison Mr C P
La Costa, Lt C
Lockwood, Mr H F
Pennell, Capt
Morgan, Mrs.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Morgan, Mr C L
Skyrianos, Mr
Berkerley, Mr & Mrs S F J
Pratt, Mr A C
Boddam, Hon Mr Justice
Soutor, Mr
Campbell, Mr
Johnston, Lt W E
Melville, Major C H
Penns, Col F S
Radcliffe, Major C A
Mawson, Mr B
Burton, Lt H F
Wheatley, Col H S
Burton, Col C W
Leigh, Major R
Watson, Mrs M A
Rothfeld, Mr and Mrs O
Ellwood, Capt B P
Black, Mr H S
Ridpath, Lt K A T
Bickford, Capt & Mrs HC
Tata Mr and Mrs
Meyer, Mr L
Dott, Mr A S
Gibson, Capt W
Ashby, Mr G
Daire, Mr J
Gregory, Mr J
Brown, Mr J A
Connell, Mr C C

FROM BRINDISI.

Richardson, Lt.-Col
Carew, Capt B L

FROM PORT SAID—Lazaras, Mr

FOR RANGOON.—Caldercourt, Mr G

POONA RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY, 6TH AUG.

HANDICAPS.

The Medium Pony Handicap—5 furlong's—Comeback 9 10, Indabba 9 8 Min 9 6, Koko late chieftain 9 4, Gun Metal 8 11, Whitefoot 8 7, Ping Pong 8 4, Olga, 8 2, Lady Jess 7 6, and Bandicoot 6 10.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW
for Secretary, W.J.T.C.

Poona, 3rd August 1904

THE NATIVE PRESS.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY LAMINGTON.

Of Lady Lamington's sympathy with the people, the "Indian Spectator" says: Although hardly yet feeling at home amidst her new surroundings, Lady Lamington has given proof more than once of her sincere sympathy with the people over whose welfare she has come out to preside. The remark Her Excellency made last week at a social gathering, namely, that those English ladies would be entitled to her esteem especially who hold their Indian sisters esteem—or something to that effect—seems to have touched many hearts. There is no lack of sympathy, we believe—the trouble is about the opportunity, and more still, the manner of expressing it. And where there is a absence of sympathy, the fault lies more or less on both sides. Still, much is expected of those to whom much has been given; and if English friends will but stoop to conquer, they have a wide field before them for the conquest of hearts. Ladies have this field almost all to themselves. The conquest of India by England must remain incomplete and precarious without a growth of real fellow-feeling in the country.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CROWE.

"The Rast Goftar" writes regarding the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe:—It is not always the good fortune of India to have in her Civil Service many officials of the type of Mr. Justice Crowe. He is one of those few Civil Servants, who have a regard for and take a sympathetic interest in the peoples of this country. He is one of those few Englishmen, who think that the Indians have as much right to exist in India as they have. As a judicial officer and a judge of the High Court, though he has not distinguished himself as some of the members of his service, say for instance, the late Sir Maxwell Melville, or Mr. Justice Parsns, he administered justice with impartiality and independence. He will not be remembered in this country as a judge of the highest court of this Presidency, so much as for his persistent and praise worthy efforts in the direction of establishing the nursing fund in connection with the premier hospital of this city. Mr. Crowe and his very worthy wife have laid the citizens of Bombay under an obligation which ought to remain as fresh in their minds years hence, when the scheme will ripen and be brought to prefection, as it is to-day. If every member of the Civil Service were to boast of only one good work done in the interest of the country and countrymen among whom they pass the best part of their life, such as has been accomplished by Mr. and Mrs. Crowe, India would soon be in quite a different plight.

THE NEXT SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The "Praja Bandhu" remarks on the subject of the next Social Conference: It has been recently announced that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B. A., LL. B., has been selected by the leaders of the Social Reform party to preside over the deliberations of the coming Indian Social Conference that meets at Bombay in December next and that H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda has consented to deliver an inaugural address on that occasion. The views of the enlightened ruler of the premier native State in the Bombay Presidency on certain questions of social reform are already well-known in these parts. His Highness the Gaekwar has, if anything, show himself to be a go-ahead reformer, but it is extremely doubtful if the subject people in whose interests some of the recent measures vitally affecting their social life are proposed and passed are yet ripe for them. As for the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh we desire to offer him our hearty congratulations on this somewhat belated recognition of his support among other things to the widow-remarriage movement, which is a principal item of the reform programme. The Hon'ble gentleman appears to be an ardent reformer, and we have little doubt that his speech from presidential chair, embodying as it will do his views on questions of social reform, will not only be read with interest, but will furnish thought for reflection for some time.

THE COMING GRAND LAMA.

The "Indian Spectator" humorously creates a new position for Lord Curzon, and remarks: The simplicity of the Tibetan politicians is phenomenal. Only men living in the seclusion of the Himalayan tableland can talk the British Mission, after having reached Nagartse, to go back to Gyantse for the resumption of negotiations. Lahsa is a sacred city but secular affairs too are transacted there. That Phylings should not enter it is a prejudice which we have always said ought to be respected. But Nagartse is a secular city and not unsuitable for negotiations. Even in the guile with which the people of the East are credited, the Lamas are far from being consummate. Col. Younghusband, on the other hand, has quite made up his mind that he must be the first European to cast his eyes on the golden domes of the Lhasan monasteries. Lord Curzon has no hesitation in prophesying that the Tibetans will be friendly neighbours. We should not be surprised if the temptation of holding a Durbar at Lhasa proved too strong for him on his returned to India. An astrologer has predicted that great honour is in store for him at an early date, and it has been asked whether he is going to be the Grand Lama. Who knows?

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

The "Praja Bahadur," of Ahmedabad, from which district, Mr. Justice Batchelor comes, says: We desire to offer our hearty congratulations to Mr. S. L. Batchelor our District and Sessions Judge, on his elevation during the week to the Bench of the Bombay High Court in succession to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe. For some days past there was a strong rumour about this appointment, but one naturally hesitated to put credence in it, inasmuch as Mr. Batchelor is comparatively a junior officer of the Judical Department with more than a dozen men senior to him. Under these circumstances it is quite evident that this is a piece of singular good fortune that has fallen to Mr. Batchelor's lot. As a Judge Mr. Batchelor has been known to be painstaking, patient and uniformly courteous to the member of the Bar, and now that he has got a wider scope and greater opportunities, we trust he will not fail to avail of them, and leave a creditable record of his work in the Bombay High Court.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE Isfahan correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—Cholera which some months ago broke out at Kermanshah is now more or less prevalent all over the country, and reports coming in from North and South are far from reassuring.

In Teheran deaths are reported as amounting to already as many as one hundred a day and in Kum and Kashan as many as fifty and sixty a day.

In Persia cholera is not epidemic as it is more or less in India. The last epidemic took place just 12 years ago, and it would seem that an epidemic of this disease, when it does come, endeavours to make up for the long intervals of immunity; for during the last visitation in Teheran alone 30 per cent of the population died off from this cause alone in so short a time as three months.

The predisposing causes are, of course, the water-supply and absolute want of the most elementary system of drainage of any kind. In Kum, where the disease has made great ravages, it seems that the people have been in the habit of washing the bodies of fatal cases in the river and this water is drunk by the surviving members of the community. The Prophet says or has said that running water is pure and the Persian mind, therefore, concludes that it cannot be contaminated.

I hear that the Russians have selected an office in Isfahan to be opened shortly on behalf of the Russian Bank, the Banque d'escompte de Perse, but it is not at all likely that they will do any banking business there for some considerable time to come. Owing to the Russian Government bounties to merchants Isfahan has been flooded with Russian goods of all kinds for some years and notably cheap quality prints; large number of bales the refuse of the flooding period, still remain unsold and I believe that efforts will be made by their representative here to dispose of these goods. The representative who is named is McLepchetz, late of the Banque International de Commerce de Moscow, who was manager of that institution in Teheran. He has the reputation of being a very able man.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 26th July:—

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 27th May 1904, requesting, with reference to the new extension north of Prince's Dock and having regard to the very large increase in the general traffic at the Dock since the corrugated iron archways were erected over the two export gate entrances, that similar protection to cargo passing through the export sides of the two gates may be provided; remarking that covered archways are absolutely necessary to protect cargo from rain damage whilst being examined at the gates by the Dock Staff.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 19th July reporting that, if the new gates near the West end of the Railborne shed, Prince's Dock, are to be regularly used, shelter sheds will be required to unable the examination of export cargo to be properly carried out, and estimating the probable cost of a double shed at Rs. 1,090, exclusive of Engineering charges.

Resolution—Sanctioned to the debit of the provision for Dock Contingent Works, of the Budget.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 22nd July 1904.	Total from 1st April to 22nd July 1904.	For week ending 23rd July 1903.	Total from 1st April to 23rd July 1903.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	368	17	367
Do, „ out of „ ...	22	371	16	372
Do, transported ...	15	327	14	323
Do, attended to ...	..	19	...	28
Do, warped ...	..	3	...	4

THE KWANGSI REBELS.

A SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

WHOLESALE DESERTIONS OF TROOPS.

THE Kueilin correspondent of the "China Mail" writes under date July 2nd:—For the last week all sorts of reports have been going around about the doings of the 'rebels' at Liuchow-fu. What the real truth is I do not venture to say, but simply try to piece together the most creditable items into a connected whole. But whatever the actual facts are there must be some substratum of truth in the persistent reports.

There were it seems three regiments of troops at Liuchow fu, i. e, more than a thousand men. Their loyalty seems to have been suspected but why I cannot say. Possibly some official deal. Anyway they were ordered to go to Kwangtung, for the purpose it is said of being quietly got rid of. This they flatly refused to do. Then it was proposed to disband them send them back defenceless through the rebels districts, which are certainly dangerous to Kueilin. This they objected to. Lastly there were two months pay due to them. And here we have I think the real key to the situation looking at it from both sides. The disbanding of troops when pay is overdue has already been done so many times in Kwangsi that doubtless it may have been attempted again. It is from this cause that the ranks of the rebels are so continually being replenished.

This was probably imminent, when another event brought matters to a crisis. According to reports Viceroy Tsen has made overtures to one of the Rebel leaders, offering him and his men free pardons, immediate enlistment in the government troops, good rifles and fifty cents each. The leader accepted and ninety of his men. As soon as they were disarmed they were all killed, as has been done so many times before, under similar circumstances. Perhaps however only an attempt was made to kill them. But the nett result was that the three regiments broke loose, killed all the officials according to some reports, wounded them according to others, sacked two banks, but left the populace alone. The telegraph operators were first reported killed, but now seem to have been able to escape in a small boat. The soldiers of course took all the military stores, amounting to over three thousand rifles, and quantities of ammunition, and also four guns, quick-firers, but I do not know of what size or make. If the above is fairly true it means a pretty serious state of affairs for Kwangsi.

This seems to be the climax of the now long continued policy of dealing with this rebellion. Levies are raised in other provinces at four Taels a man, i. e., dollars 5.50, and they have to find their own food. Local lives are raised at three Taels, and the same conditions. But as the risks are less for Kwangsi men, I suppose it is possible to get them at the cheaper rate. This difference of risk is an interesting point, and hereby hangs a tale. Very few of these regiments or levies, or whatever one likes to call them, come back intact. After some months some remnants return, always with the same tale to tell. 'What's the good of fighting when you can never touch your enemy. He pots at us from the mountain sides, and we can't see where he is. We attack his village and destroy it, but he has gone. He shouts to us, "Do you value your life at only three Taels? Come and join us." What can we do?' As a matter of fact desertions are numerous, as well as captures. When captured local men can ransom themselves for a small sum, but those from other provinces seem to be invariably killed. Hence the difference of risk.

For months it has been the same tale. Every new supply of government troops has meant more supplies for the rebles, so doubtless by this time if they had leaders, they would be a very serious menace.

The fact of the troops having to find their own food, etc., means that wherever they go the populace suffer as much from them as they might do from the rebles. This and the fact that when they capture a village they are allowed to plunder it keep adding fuel to the fire. Under the circumstance the 'Rebellion,' if you like to call it so, flourishes.

Other news is of the small kind, mostly reports that will not bear inspection. Ever since the visit some months ago of the French Viscount Foy and M. Balu, who had interviews with the Governor, there have been persistent reports of French intervention in the affairs of the province.

Locally things are peaceful, but the authorities are now making preparations to protect Kueilin.

The enormous increase of taxation, in some cases tenfold, seems to be having a deterrent effect upon trade. Many people seem out of work. The price of rice has gone down to about dollars 300 a picul. So far this year there has been no epidemic of either plague or cholera.

REVOLT OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

THE Shanghai mandarins received on Sunday a telegram from Canton to the effect that the Wuchien Brigade (4,500 strong) raised in Wuchang and organised by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung in 1900, which was lent to the Two Kuang Viceroyalty last year, and up to the beginning of last month had been stationed at Lungchou, Kwangsi province, had revolted and gone over to the insurgents.

It appears that from the very first, their transfer from Wuchang to the Two Kuang provinces was by no means popular with the men who were aware of the irregularity with which the Kwangsi Army Pay Department usually paid the troops, while they were accustomed to the strict regularity insisted upon by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung wherever the pay of troops under him was concerned. The appointment, however, of Taotai Cheng Hsiao-hsu, an honest and a just official as Commandant of the Brigade, with the rank of a Metropolitan official of the 4th grade and the title of Vice Commissioner-General of the Kwangsi Army engaged in suppressing the rebels, removed some of the dissatisfaction felt by the men, and consequently there was not much trouble in transporting the Brigade to the southern provinces.

While at Lungchou, to which treaty port they had been sent, the troops lost a number through an epidemic which did not add to their kind feelings towards the Kwangsi Government authorities. This was increased to rage when it transpired that their popular Commandant not being able to work amicably with the new Governor, Ko Feng-shih, had been compelled to send in his resignation, which was accepted by the latter.

A month ago orders came to the new Commandant for the Brigade to leave Lungchou and march into Kwangtung province. The order was accordingly obeyed, but by the time the troops had got into Liuchoufu, the perfecture adjoining the Kwangsi Provincial capital of Kueilin, the dissatisfaction of the brigade broke out into open mutiny, with the result that they killed all their unpopular officers, plundered the military chest, ammunition carts and stores and, forcing those of their officers who had been spared to lead them, marched off in a body to join the insurgents, who are reported to have naturally received their new allies with open arms. Liuchoufu it may be stated en passant, is just now overrun by the rebels.—"N.-C. Daily News."

CANONICAL HUMOUR.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Now it was a very slack time, no company has been expected, and the consequence was that the usually well-stocked larder contained a single joint and no more. So the matter was arranged, and all seemed clear. Unfortunately, later in the day, some foxhunters put in an appearance and demanded to dine. The waiter explained with profound regret that their wish could not be complied with, as the only available provision was already bespoken. Not content with having left the stranger dinnerless, the blustering Nimrod added insult to injury by sending up his gold watch and appendages by the waiter to his room, with an instruction to inquire (in the current slang of the day) if he knew what o'clock it was.

The unknown gentleman, on receiving the message, bade the waiter return to the diners, and say that he would come presently and tell them himself. Only waiting to go into his bedroom and fetch a small case from his portmanteau, he proceeded to the dinner party, carefully concealing the case under his coat, but carrying the gold watch in his open hand. His appearance was the signal for a boisterous shout of laughter. Then placing the case on the table, he went on, "My name is——. I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance."

An ominous silence followed this intimation, for there was not a man in the room that did not recognise the name as that of an M. P. who had more than once "had his man out," and whose reputation as a shot was of the greatest.

The visitor apologised and inquired of the next man, and so of each in turn. All eagerly repudiated any idea of ownership, and then the visitor, expressing his great regret for having troubled them through a misapprehension, departed with the watch, having read the jokers, it is to be hoped however much we may regret the pistols, a lesson in good manners,

Canon Tetly, it should be said, is discretion itself. There is no word in these reminiscences of any person now living; nor is there any reference to controversial topics. No narrator could be more unobrusive. Perhaps that is one of the charms of this essay in a style which holds out such temptations to the sensation-monger and the egoist.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.

Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "to this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I con- "sider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London.

All Tired Out

Pale, Thin, Poor Blood, No Energy

These are the symptoms of impure blood, starved blood. Take out the impurities, feed the blood, and health quickly returns.

Mrs. George Mitchell, of Yuille St., Buninyong, Victoria, sends us her photograph with the following story:

"I suffered terribly from debility. I had no energy. I was tired in the morning as at night. It did not seem possible for me to keep up. I was thin and pale, and my blood was very poor. I had no appetite. I gradually grew weaker and weaker. When almost completely exhausted I read about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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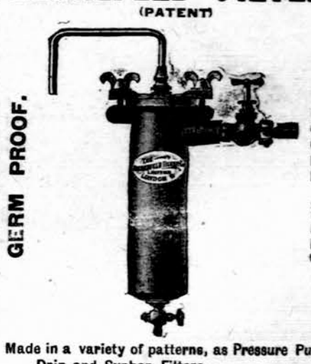

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WRITERS AND READERS.

THE death of ex-President Kruger should arouse new interest in the two volumes of Memories told by himself which were issued at the close of the Boer War by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. We have authority for stating that there is a likelihood of a new and popular edition being issued shortly. The work, in spite of the passionate prejudices with which it is filled from the first page to the last, will probably rank among the permanent autobiographies of great leaders.

Mr. T. FisherUnwin is about to issue a book by Mr. Brougham Villiers entitled The Opportunity of Liberalism, which should be of great interest at the present crisis in the political destinies of the nation. It deals with the causes of the long Tory ascendency of the last twenty years. Reasons are given for tracing this to the lack of modernity in present-day Liberalism, and the writer is during enough to outline a policy in accordance with his conception of the needs of contemporary society. Starting with a cirticism of Mr. Chamberlain's career as typical of the reactionary tendencies of the times, the writer endeavours to trace these tendencies to their roots in society. Anticipating a Liberal victory at the next General Election, he endeavours to show what is needed to make that victory permanent, by destroying the social diseases from which the reaction springs. Clearly Mr. Villiers does not lack courage!

A new novel by Mr. C. King Warry dealing with Hardy's country and called The Sentinel of Wessex is to be published immediately by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. The story portrays the extreme insularity and clannishness of the old-time Portlanders, and reveals the underlying traditional paganism of a primitive community in spite of a superstructure of Christianity.

The late Laurence Hutton was up to the time of his death engaged in reading the proofs of The Literary Landmarks of the Scottish Universities, which will be published by Messrs. Putnam in two volumes, handsomely illustrated. He has been assisted in this work by Mrs. Isabel Moore who has taken notes from conversations when Mr. Hutton was too ill to write himself. Although not a complete biography the work will contain the facts and associations of a life-time which this genial and cultured author has thought most worth remembering.

Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson, the author of Improvement of Towns and Cities and Modern Civic Art, published by Messrs. Putnam, has been elected secretary of The American Civic Association. This organisation is the result of a convention held in St. Louis this month, and now represents a great national effort for civic improvement, including hundreds of local societies scattered over the United States. Mr. Robinson's irrecognised in this country as one of the leading authorities of municipal progress.

Mr. John Murray announces quite a number of interesting new volumes shortly to be published. The literature of Fiscal Reform will have an important contribution in Modern Tariff History, by Percy Ashley, M.A. Mr. Ashley is the brother of Professor W.T. Ashley, who is Mr. Chamberlain's official coach. The volume will give a history in brief compass of the modern tariff policy of the German Customs Union of France, and of the United States, together with an account of the forces, economic and political, determining the changes which have taken place from time to time. It will also contain a full account of the recent important controversy which has occurred in Germany not only as to Potection and Free Trade, but also as to the general tendencies of the modern industrial state. Mr. Haldane is writing an Introduction to this book.

On the Old Road through France to Provence is the attractive title of another work on Mr. Murray's announcement list. The journey was undertaken by three good travellers—Messrs. A. H. Hallam Murray, H. W. Nevinson, and Montgomery Carmichael, and their impressions by the wayside through Picardy, Normandy, and Touraine, and onward from San Remo to Florence should make a delightful work, accompanied as it is by reproductions in colour of water-colour sketches.

Buster Brown is the name of a small child blessed with the innocence of Ah Sin, who figures as a well-known character in American papers. But it was also the nickname of Lieut.-General Sir James Browne, R.E., one of the most distinguished engineers of India, which has brought to the front so many great engineers. His Life and Times have been chronicled by Lieut.-General J. J. McLeod Innes, R. E., V. C., who narrates Buster Browne's varied experiences on the North-West Frontier, in the Egyptian campaign as Quartermaster-General of the Indian Army, and eventually as Controller of the Beluchistan Border Districts.

Messrs. Goupil and Co. are about to publish by subscription a handsome work dealing with the famous French artist Nattier painter at the Court of Louis XV. He had a genius for portraying the beauties and gallants of that luxurious, frivolous, perfumed and powdered society of the old regime, and the salons and chateaux of the French nobles were filled with his works. Messrs. Goupil's forthcoming volume will contain at least sixty reproductions of the master's best portraits.

Mr. Edward Arnold is removing from 37, Bedford-street, Strand, to his new premises at 41 and 43 Maddox-street. The house, which stands a few doors from Bond-street, has been designed by Mr. W. Samuel Weatherley, F.R.I.B.A. It presents a handsome exterior, and is specially arranged in every detail to suit the requirements of a publishing business.

The next volume of historical monographs to be issued in Messrs. Goupil's wellknown series, will deal with James I. The text is by Mr. T. F. Henderson, author of "Old World Scotland" and it will be accompanied by a variety of portraits of distinguished persons of the period.—Dean Bradley has collected a series of Innocents' Day Addresses, which will be published shortly by Mr. John Murray. They contain simple addresses on The Birthday of Westminster Abbey, Some Children in Westminster Abbey, King Edward the Confessor, &c.—Mr. H. R. Allenson is publishing a gift-book entitled River Scenes of Merrie England, by G. B. Valle. It contains a collection of views (36 in all) of some of the most lovely bits of English river scenery.

The "Times" marked George Sand's centenary by a review of the volume of Musset's correspondence with her, just published at Brussels. The Paris correspondent of the Author comments on the fact that this publication has been without the authority of the poets sister. Some years ago, we read, Mme. Lardin de Musset refused her consent to having her brother's letters made public. So that with great indelicacy the persons responsible for the appearance of this volume have taken it to another country for publication. If these letters were to be given to the public in common fairness it should have been done this writer urges, by the Musset and the George Sand representatives together. If there are passages detrimental to George Sand which have been omitted the same should have been done for Musset otherwise the book is of no value as a justification of George Sand's conduct. Thus is continued into the second generation the controversy between the partisans of Elle and Lui.

Mr. Lang concludes his Historical Mystery in this month's Cornhill with an amusing contrast between the kinds of frauds that appeal respectively to French and English credulity. The mystery treated this month is the famous case of the Diamond Necklace, and at the end Mr. Lang relates how Cagliostro was compelled to leave France and attempt England where, says Mr. Lang, the phlegmatic islanders trusted him no more than they trusted Madame Humbert. We expended our main capital of credulity on Titus Oates and Bedloe, and the warming-pan lie—our imaginative innocence being most accessible in the region of religion. The French are more open to the appeal of romance, and to dissolute honesty, in the person of Miss Gay d'Oliva, to injured innocence as represented by Jeanne de Valois. That class of rogues suits a gay people, while we are well mated with such a seductive divine as Dr. Oates.

The grammatical mistake (if it was a grammatical mistake) in the inscription on the Blackmore Memorial in Exeter Cathedral, which roused to vehement a controversy in the newspapers as to the question both of grammatical usage and moral responsibility involved, has been amended, everyone is glad to hear, without any disfigurement of the marble. There remained after the completion of the whole business a balance of £20, which has been handed to the Society of Authors. This is a very satisfactory result, and a fitting appropriation of the surplus; for Blackmore was loyal supporter of the society, and the society has taken an active and effective part in the promotion of the memorial.

The mention of the society naturally suggests to the mind the relations of authors and their publishers; and the mention of the Blackmore and the memorial recalls the name of Mr. Marston. What the relations between Blackmore and his publishers, Mr. Marston, were all the world knows, and now Mr. Marston has received another conspicuous testimonial from another of his most distinguished authors by being designated one of executors of Sir H. M. Stanley's will.

EVERYONE knows that Mexican silver dollars circulate in the Far East, especially in China. But it seems the Mexican minting is not enough of a certificate of character. The bankers, of whom there are hundreds in China, who receive Mexican dollars affix to them their seals to guarantee their legitimacy, and, as pesos circulate and go from one bank to another, they are being marked by all banks which receive them. When the pesos are completely covered with seals they are sent back to Mexico to be recoined, the expense being paid by all the bankers whose seals are seen on the coin.

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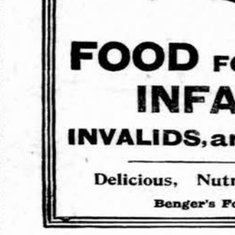

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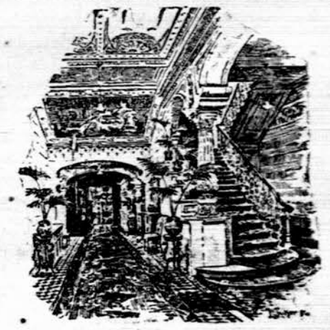

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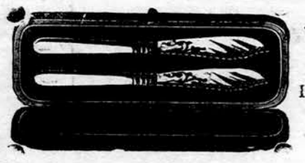

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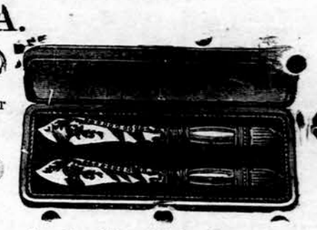

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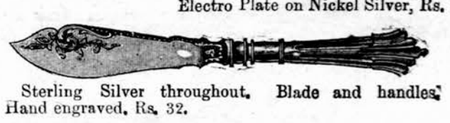

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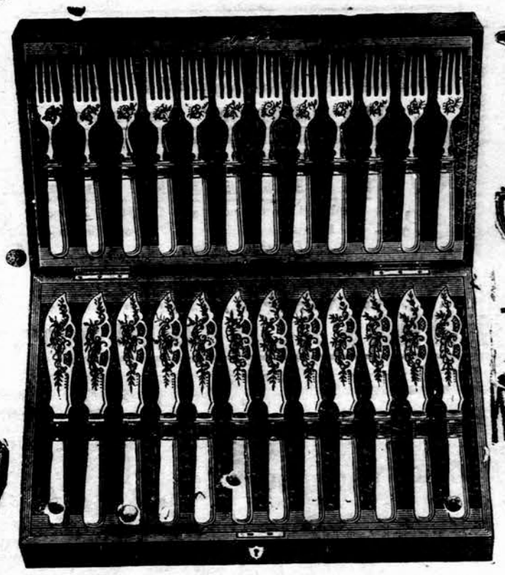

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